RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Flat, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 83 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1926 ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
10 April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		15,993
	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	11,430
17 ,,	RANPURA ..		10,919
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,583
1 May	RAJPUTANA		16,227
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	16,109
15 ,,	RAWALPINDI		11,080
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	15,619
29 ,,	CHINA ..		20,847
5 June	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	7,952
12 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		10,941
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	11,430
26 ,,	MOREA ..	MANTUA ..	20,837
3 July	RAZMAK ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,568
24 ,,	RAWALPINDI		15,993
31 ,,	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,619
7 Aug.	CHINA ..		16,583
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	7,952
21 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
28 ,,			11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA. ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA* ..	7,764
1st July	MANORA ..	7,868
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
9th Apl.	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
9th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
14th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	
14th April	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and. O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22007.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	10 April
*Sado Maru	5898	30 ,,	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 ,,
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 ,,	24 ,,
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 ,,	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 ,,

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Vancouver Maru ..	....	5,864	15 Mar.	2 April.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 ,,	9 ,,
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	1 April.	4 ,,
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	8 ,,	20 ,,
Honolulu Maru..	G. Fujita	..	11 ,,	25 ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 83, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch.
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
80 P. C. CURE!

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 221, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2959

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station-Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R2874

DENTAL—Wanted immediately a DENTAL MECHANIC in a Bombay Dental Surgery. Salary and prospects excellent. Apply Box No. 1319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2966

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic persons throughout India. Profitable line. Decent incomes. No risk, no trouble, no capital. Anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukhara Street, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R2970

WANTED—Highly competent and experienced gentlemen to apply as CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency for an established and 1st Class Indian Life Insurance Co., of Calcutta. Liberal office allowance and terms. Renewals guaranteed hereditary. Please apply immediately to:—B. B. MOZUMDAR, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., C/o Post Master, Bombay.
A 26385

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED By a young Hindu, LL.B., POST in some Office, firm or with some private gentleman. Write Box No. 1320, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2971

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET, to Hindoos only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rent Rs. 135. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan", Harvey Road, Bombay.
C R2969

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MATRIMONIAL.

AN energetic, ambitious Muslim bachelor (23), Inter passed, holding permanent and prospect-affording Mepl. service and of a respectable family, wishes to marry the only daughter of a rich man and remain his son. No sect restrictions. Apply Box No. 1317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2961

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

REQUIRED a COTTON BALING PRESS for Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar. Lowest prices with full specifications should be addressed to the PROPRIETOR.
K26391

FOR SALE—Slightly used complete PLANT for Polishing Metal Utensils. —One 5 H.P. A.C. Elec. Motor; one Polishing Lathe, three Polishing Charaks, and other gearings. Apply Box No. 1321, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2972

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share of Rs. 500 each and Rs. 10 per quarter share of Rs. 125 each free of income-tax for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was declared, being payable, on and after MONDAY, the 26th April, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 26th March, 1926.

Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 7th April, 1926.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Solicitors have REMOVED their Office to 111, Esplanade Road, opposite Rajabai Tower.
C26367

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 14648 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 457081 to 457085 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Aimai Rustomji Maneck shawna, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 7th April, 1926.
R2954

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a dividend of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a final dividend of Rs. 90 (free of Tax) per Ordinary Share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1925. These Dividends are payable to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1926.

The above Dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1926.
26398

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1926.

The above Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1926.
26399

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF LALA DEVI DAYAL DHAWAN, B.A.M.Sc. L.L.B. JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT AMRITSAR,

CIVIL SUIT NO. 112 OF 1926.

CHAMAN LAL GULATI, of Lahore, Nichilson Road ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MOOL CHAND c/o Banka Mal Khatri, of Lahore, Davies Road, now residing at Bombay, No. 4, Kalba Devi Road ..... Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RS. 390.

IN the above case, Defendant cannot be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for 21st May of 1926, and if the Defendant does not appear on that date, proceedings will be ex-parte against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 26th day of March, 1926.

REGISTRAR,
Small Cause Court,
Amritsar.
C26397

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our client SHAH GANSI BHIMSI, LAKHAMSI MONA and others, carrying on business as Grain Merchants and Shroffs at Chinchpokli, Bombay, under the name and style of Gansi Bhimsi and Co., has been this day DISSOLVED so far as regards the said Lakhamsi Mona. The public is hereby warned against dealing with the said Lakhamsi Mona for or on behalf of the partnership.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1926.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Shah Gansi Bhimsi.
C26394

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MINOCHEHER ARDESHIR VAKIL has contracted to sell to our client, Rev. ANICETO PEREIRA, the under-mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure, lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Line, Carrol Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 6602 square yards, being a strip of land 30 feet wide, being the northern portion of a larger plot of land, belonging to the vendor, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 436, 637 and 639, New No. A1/12465 and New Survey No. 1.2/2648 and Cadastral Survey No. 837 (part) of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2479, Street No. 2, which said strip of land is bounded on or towards the North by Tulsi Water Pipe Line aforesaid, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the East by the property of the Holy Cross Church.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1926.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26396

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAMDAS HIRANAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a landed proprietor, residing at the time of his death at Bombay ... Deceased.

GANGARAM TILOKCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present residing at Hyderabad (Sind), the Sole Executor named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26395

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit Not. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
HARIDAS JADHAVJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government Lands, situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka, Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla together with all the Kharasha land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
78	57	1	3	0	7 1/2
79	58	1	3	0	8 3/4
80	59	1	3	0	14 1/4
83	62	1	3	0	13 1/2
85	64	1	3	0	2 3/4
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	2	0	19 1/2

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26258

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

On account of the underwriters:—
ex s.s. "Aquilea."
10 cases Twine (damaged by fresh water)
By order of the concerned:—
2 cases Allenbury rusks, Feeders, Essence of chicken and mutton etc.
22 pieces Fancy Chintz (Gagras) about 1075 yards.
1 Case Screws.
1 Case Cobra Boot Polish.
1 Case Needles.
4 Cases containing Tea Strainers, Salt and Mustard' Sets, Penholders, Pencils, Locks, Knives, Money purses, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman:—
A lot of household furniture such as dining tables, dumbwaiters, book-stands, writing tables, steel cabinet, iron cots, single and double teakwood bedsteads, baba cradle double door almyrahs, revolving chairs, jardiniers, meatsafe, chest of drawers, etc etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES LYING AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, a lot of unserviceable stores:—

Such as C. I. ventilators, C. I. scrap, sluice valves, expanded metal pieces, penstocks, iron rails, turn tables and waggons galvanized pipes, sheets, cylinders, spindles, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the film of
"Dr. JACK"
having been mutilated the following Programme is being shewn from the 3rd to the 9th April.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

Featuring
MATHESON LANG
AND
The arrival of the New Viceroy
LORD IRWIN

TIMES: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION

IMMORTAL HOPE

Starring MISS EMILLE.

Written and Photographed by:—Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.

Directed by:— Mr. HORSHADROY MEHTA.

Beautiful Historical story of Rajasthan, Alladin's ambition, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Meeting of Rana of Chitore and Sultan of Delhi.

TIME:—5—7—9—11

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the junction of Cumballa Hill and Pedder Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co., rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, also a collection of very old blackwood furniture, mahoganised automatic dining table, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner wagon and dumbwaiter, high class platedware, specially made-to-order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich blackwood silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and silver show cases, table ornaments, cottage piano by Erard, best season-wood almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, side mirror, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, season-wood bed-room furniture, brass and iron beds, bed-room chests, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, English ice-box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of A. Bramner, Esq., of the International Banking Corporation.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF FEZ CAPS.

By the order of the Continental Commercial Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jan Mahomed Rahim and Sons, 85, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 cases of Bazar Quality Fez Caps, size No. 7, Col. No. 2, 100 doz. in each.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST THREE NIGHTS
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents
"MERRIE ENGLAND"
Comic Opera in 2 Acts
By Basil Hood and Edward German.
Cast and Chorus of 60 Performers.
Booking at Rose & Co., up to 5-30 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
The Heartiest Laugh of your life
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"TWO WEEKS"
Adventures with Three Bachelors.
A Saucy Picture Just Naughty enough to be nice.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels
"SAMSON & DELILAH"
Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented
MARIA CORDA
The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for gaining and deceiving each other!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
Presents
The Mightiest Dramatic Spectacle of all the ages
FOURTH WEEKS' SUCCESSFUL RUN
The Ten Commandments
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK
Royal Art Studio's Super Production
MISSING BRACELET
featuring
Miss Zubeda

Read the full Story.
OF
Lloyd's Folly
OR
THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME
BEING
FULL REPRINT OF THE
DISSENTING REPORT
OF
Mr. MANU SUBEDAR
B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.) London
Barrister-at-Law
TO BE HAD AT
BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS
Price Ans. 8 only.
or Mofussil Postage extra.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, April 7.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 1 point lower in old crop and 6 to 5 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening but declined later on reports of favourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 18 points lower. The market eased on some selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. & B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: "Weather market."

Mail advices to hand indicate that there is likely a large quantity of cotton still stored on the farms, which might be termed an invisible supply and which will never come into sight as part of the Commercial crop. This means that farmers will likely sell their holdings on any advancing markets.

Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., have received the following cable dated 6th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co:—

"Market reacted in the absence of Bull support owing to good weather reports. American yarn production decreasing. The market will be governed for the present by crop accounts."

As regards the market we have not decided views as to what trend it will take, but at any rate we do not look for any immediate change in values, and are rather inclined to think that the tendency will be for prices to gradually harden both in America as well as locally. We would therefore feel tempted to take advantage of any temporary set-backs in order to enter the 'Bull Side."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 349½ for Broach April/May and remaining steady during the sessions closed at Rs. 349½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst Shroffs were buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 350 and going up by half a rupee on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 350 1/4.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 352½ and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at the opening rate. Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate sellers whilst Shroffs were buyers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 320½ and closed at Rs. 321 on buying by Shroffs. Oomra July opened at Rs. 322½ and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 323 on buying by Shroffs. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 263 1/2 and 267 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was poor. To-day only 100 bales Broach and 100 bales Punjab/Americans were tendered against Broach Contracts.

Total tenders up-to-date are 200 bales Broach and 400 bales Punjab/Americans in all 600 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay April 7.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fair	Good
M G Bengal	287	277	265	255
M. G Surat	433	428	418	408
M G Oomra No. 3	338	328	313	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	373	363	348	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	361	351	336	
M G Broach No. 2 ...	375	368	358	350
M G Punjab/American	393	383	372	362
M G Naosari	453	448	438	428

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay April 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	349
Fully Good Broach July/August	352
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fine Oomra May	321
Fine Oomra	323
F G Southerns May/June	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 7.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	268/65	268
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270/72	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	320
Hulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	368/70	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	363	370
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Cocanada M G	275	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia F G M G	410	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dholfera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	5 days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	547	2,84,596	2,68,798
Central India ..	3.208	3,32 922	2,91,574
Barsi and Nagar ..	2501	1,87,334	1,74,391
Hyderabad-Gaorani	928	67,961	88,628
Berar	5,335	4,35 507	5,24,435
Central Provinces ..	2,776	2,25,312	2,41,676
Total Oomras ..	15,295	15,33,632	15.89,498
Dholera	2,100	1,81,445	1.20,692
N.W. Provinces ..	82	1.26.984	1.29-465
Rajputana	2465	87.392	54,417
Sind-Punjab ..	2,734	2.39,958	3.39,913
Broach	6,143	2,90,522	2.21,218
Coompta & Dharwar	3,593	36,841	36,321
Westerns-Northerns	2164	23,539	29,143
Coconada		1,476	923
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	33	7,711	9,867
Persian		2,387	2.823
American		1310	9,062
Egyptian and Afrioan		41,974	29,539
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total ..	3',609	25,75,639	25,75.370

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st April This year	Last year
Europe	6,925	3,78,880	3,86,247
Japan & China ..	16,218	12,49,247	11,79,397
Coast Ports ..		19,274	12,569
Up country by Rail.		56,715	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,014	63,868
Total	23,143	17,54,130	16,51,242

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales
Total Day's Imports
Mid Americans Spot 10.08 d
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 15.85 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.65
July	18.13
October	17.41

New York Noon Call—

May	18.60
July	18.10
October	17.40

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

May	17.92
October	16.80

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.51—.12
July	9.39—.12
October	9.15—.12
January	9.05—.10
February	9.05—.09

EGYPTIANS. Liverpool, April 6.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.95—.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	9.44 .21
May	9.41—.22
June	9.33—.22
July	9.29—.22
August	9.19—.22
September	9.12—.22
October	9.06—.21
November	8.97—.19
December	8.97—.19
January	8.97—.18
February	8.96—.18
March	8.96—.19
April	8.94—.19

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 6.

Scinde Good	6.80
Scinde Fully Good	6.70
Scinde Fine	7.10
Bengal Good	6.40
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.20
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.30
Broach Fine	8.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	14.91—.31
May	14.81—.31
June	14.55—.70
July	14.45—.50
August	14.45—.50
September	14.45—.50
October	14.32—.32
November	14.30—.35
December	14.12—.33
January	14.05—.40
February	14.05—.40
March	14.05—.40
April	14.05—.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 6.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 23,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000 bales

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.67—.01
July	18.18—unchgd.
October	17.45—.06
Spot Cotton at New York ...	19.20—unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	18.21—unchgd.

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

May	17.95—.01
October	16.82—.08

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17-5/8
Demand Bills 4.85.87
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 6.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.67—.01
July	18.18—unchgd.
October	17.45—.06
December	17.14—.06

Liverpool, April 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.41—.22
July	9.29—.22
October	9.06—.21
December	8.97—.19

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 6.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,895.00
Egyptian Visible Supply	375,000
East Indian Visible Supply	174,000
American Visible Supply	4,341,000
Other Visible Supply	296,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	900
East Indian Stock	22,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,900
East Indian Actual Export	400
East Indian Import s	7,000
American Afloat	113,000
East Indian Afloat	29,000
Total Afloat	206,000
Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	208,000

WHEAT.

London, April 6.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. April/May sellers 52/3.
Rozario Santa Re—52½ lbs. April/May sellers 51/.
Tone:—Firm and dearer. Smaller supply in the United Kingdom.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 2,215,000 quarters.
Australian April/May value 57/3.
Cargo South Australian Feb: Ireland paid 57/3.
Cargo New South Wales Continent paid 56/9 at Falmouth.

SEEDS.

London, April 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
April/May paid £14-3/8
May/June sellers £14-7/16
June/July sellers £14 9/16
Tone:—Steady but inactive.
Cottonseed Bombay April/May sellers 7-7/16
Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers 17-5/8
Tone:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay April/May nominal £17-5/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19-1/4
Rapeseed, Toria per ton April/May sellers £19-7/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton April/May nominal £18-1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20-3/8

LINSEED.

London, April 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May buyers 16 1/4.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May sellers 16 3/8.
Tone:—Steady but inactive.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
May/Aug. buyers 29/7 1/2.
Sep/Dec. paid 30/1 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86-1/8—unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £74-7/8—unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102-5/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £103-1/2—unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 54-1/2 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 54-1/4—unchanged.
Indian Stock 5½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68-5/8 plus 5/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-1/4—unchanged.

RUBBER.

London, April 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
May/June value 26-1/2
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 28
Sellers 28-1/2
Tone:—Weaker, chiefly due to increase in the London stocks.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

BARLEY.

London, April 6.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 7.

Ready prices have dropped to-day by about two annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day recording a drop of about a pence in March and Oct.-Dec. Shipment prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 6.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July/Sep sellers 14/10 1/2.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Jan/Mar. sellers 15/1 1/2
Fine White Java C & F Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/1.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/1 3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 7.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/8 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1000.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1090.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1045.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 12/.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 377 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 139.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 131.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market uncertain—quiet—nominal.

London, April 6.

Tele Transfers 1/5-7/8
Bar Gold £4/4/11-1/2
Bar Silver Spot 29-7/8 quietly steady.

London, April 6.

Rentres 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 7/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold and India bought. Market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 6.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.65
Amsterdam	12.12
Switzerland	25.23

London April 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 144.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.67.

New York, April 6.

Demand Bills 4.85.87.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay April 7.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 11 3/4.

BULLION

Bombay April 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/9/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/9/6.
National Bank Bar gold Rs. 21/14/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/12/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/13/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69/1/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/1/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69/2/0.

London, April 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 29/24.
Silver forward d. 29/15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought. China sold. Fair account of business has been done. Steady at present but we still think we shall see lower rates.

GOLD.

Bombay April 7.

Ready:—21-12.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 21-11-3, at 6 p.m. 21-12-3.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 21-12-3, at 6 p.m. 21-13-3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-2-6.
Vaida Visak—Opening 0-4-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay April 7.

Ready:—69/1.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 68-13, highest 69-1, at 6 p.m. 69-9.
Vaida Citor.—Opening 68-14, highest 69-2, at 6 p.m. 68-2.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 68-13, highest 69, at 6 p.m. 69.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 0-10-0.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 1.
Tone:—Market steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

Liverpool, dated 6th.

"Market reached in the absence of bull support owing to good weather reports. American yarn production decreasing our opinion is that the market will be governed for the present by crop accounts."

RECEIPTS.

Bombay April 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 120 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th April, 1926:—

Cotton	24,609 Bales
Wheat	24,246 Cwt.
Linseed	42,428 Cwt.
Rape etc.	1,993 Cwt.
Gingellyseed	2,7[illegible] Cwt.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	12,575 Cwt.
Castorseed	23,031 Cwt.
Rice	6,995 Cwt.
Myrabollams	9,243 Cwt.
Cottonseed	13,841 Cwt.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	5,904 Cwt.
Juwar	13,871 Cwt.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,581 Cwt.
Bajri	6,611 Cwt.
Coal	408 Tons.

METALS.

London, April 6.

English best Selected Copper	£61-1/4
Standard Copper G M B	£57-15/16
Copper Braziers	£74-1/2
Yellow metal	69
Hard Spelter	30-3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£15-7/8
Tin Block	£285 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay April 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 91/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 109/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/14
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/0.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1976 Rs. 80.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Tone of market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, April 6.

Hongkong Bank £125
Chartered Bank £20-1/8 Ex dividend and bonus.
National Bank £47-1/4
P and O Bank £9.3/8
Eastern Bank £5-7/8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay April 7.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	12	0
Jacob	,,	0	12	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	12	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	12	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	11	6
Jamshed	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	2	9
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
Fazel (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	9
Kaliamardan	,,	1	2	6
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	9
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E D Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textile (Mand	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	3
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1368 Tata	,,	3	4	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Jamshed	,,	4	12	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	4	0
Textile Mills 23 1/2	,,	5	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	12	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	6
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—				
Hindustan	Per piece	0	0	0
David	,,	0	0	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay April 7. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay April 7. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	1to2	56	12	0
Copper French	2	58	4	0
Copper, German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper German	1¼	57	8	0
Copper American	1½	60	0	0
Copper American	1¾	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper English Bars		56	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead Rangooni		26	8	3
Lead, Country		28	0	0
Koker Brass, Metal	¾	52	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	51	12	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1¼	51	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal, 1¼, 1¾ to 2		51	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1 to 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	¾	57	0	0
English Copper	2	57	8	9

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, April 6.

Shapurji	No. 6	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	9	9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	6
Carrimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	14
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	14
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	6
Japan	No. 20	0	12	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42½	1	5	6

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

ED FR(M SATURDAY.)

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Rs. 2990 to Rs. 15000

A. HYLAND LTD.

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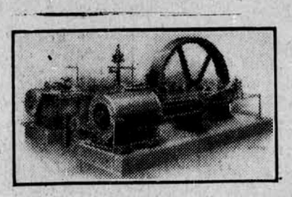

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Drink a glass fresh pure Milk daily, if you wish to gain health.

We guarantee our Milk, Cream and Butter to be absolutely pure and fresh.

Free delivery in districts between Colaba & Matunga

Buffalo's Milk As.6. per Seer

Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.

Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.

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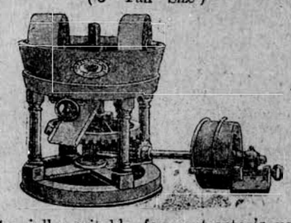

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Branches: Thakurdwar and Shaik Memon Street.

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and also

FRENCH AND CHINESE CREPE-DE-CHINES

and other Novelties

IN VERY PRETTY SHADES AND DESIGNS

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Silk Mercer

(The Economy Shop)

Empire Building, Hornby Road, FORT.

23

Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala,

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIST, M.D.

L.R.C.P, L. R.C.S., L.F.P.G. (Edin.) Late Clinical Assistant (Elec *Address* (St. Bartholomew's Hospital, (Lonon).

Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY

IS

The Only Doctor in India

WHO CURES

HYDROCELE

Cent Per Cent

by a UNIQUE PROCESS of his own without confining the patient to bed a single day. Patients attend to their daily avocations as if nothing was done while under treatment.

On receipt of 4 annas in stamps at the above address a couple of booklets will be sent which will convince even the most sceptic about this unique cure.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

Serbistan, Stedley, Busreh.
Trifel, Ottomann, Hamburg.
Grejcaldy, Smillson, Hamburg.
Dumana, Johnson, London.

DEPARTURES.

April 8

Charlbury, Scott, Hamburg.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 7.

Steamer Britania for Liverpool.
Steamer Algic for Calcutta.
Steamer Kidderpore for China and Japan.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 7).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
4 Charlbury, 2997, Hamburg, 7/4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe, 11/4, N R Kaisha.
6 Kildrecht, 3898, Karachi, 15/4, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Margha, 5091, Dunkirk, 8/4, M M & Co.
8 Lonzo II, 3428, N D 10/4, L Triestino and M I.
11 Knorville City, 3450, Colombo 9/4, M M & Co.
14 Algic, 3373, Calcutta, N F Volkart Bros.
15 Genova 4201, Genoa, 15/4, L Triestino & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 10/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
2 Shinnon Maru 3582, Japan, 10/4, O S. Kaisha.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
6 Capo-di-Monte, 3244, Karachi, 10-4, L I and M I S N Co.
7 Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 10/4, N G Kaisha.
8 Nagpore, 3226, China, 9/4, M M & Co.
10 Othello, 3,277, Karachi, NF, J Finlay and Co.
10-11 Olympia 3298, Liverpool 14/4 Grahamas Trading Ci.
12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, N F James Finlay and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, N F M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D/E Dogra, 3281, Calcutta N F T M and Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 8/4, S Hassam and Co.
L/M Dara, 3082 Jeddah, 10/4, T Morrison and Co.
N Tairea, 7756 Madras 9/4, M M & Co.
O Oostcappelle, 348, M Coast, 8/4, Merchant S N Co.
O/S Jayaini, 2627, Jeddah, N F H S Shushtary and Co.
P Gairsoppa, 3227, N F N F M M & Co.
Kidderpore, 3,263, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORT.

April 7.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—60 cwts metal dross paid, S D Engineer, 20 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co, 9 bales cow hides, Ladhabhy Tharia and Sons, 8 bales cow calf hides, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons, 61 bales cow hides H Noormahomed and H Eisa, 9 bales Goat skins, H Noormahomed and H Eisa, 8 bales Goat skins, T P Vellop Mistry, 1 bdle Lamb skins, A Azizullahoff, 41 cwts cattle fish, Kevelram and Co, 48 bdles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff, 18 bdles woollen carpets, A A Ebrahimoff, 1 bdle Fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff, 3 bdles Fox skins, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 9 bdles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 1 bale cow hides, M Ismail, 172 cwts cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somji, 12 cwts Cardamom seed, G Suchidina and Co, 15 cases Black Bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 cases cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 bdles woollen carpets, H A M Sawal, 7 bdles Lamb skin, A H Abdul Aziz, 45 cwts Cattle fish, P Mehta and Co, 4 bales Goat and Sheep skins, M Esmail, 4 bales cow hides, M Esmail, 35 bales Goat and Sheep skins, L Hashan, 17 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons.

For Salonica:—25 bales Grey cotton drill, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—3 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co, 1 case cotton curtain, T Parsram, 2½ cwts Ivory, T Parsram

For Marseilles:—1 bdle woollen carpets, Jeena and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—1,575 tons Manganese ore, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 137 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co, 500 cwts Turmeric, E Virjee and Co, 25 bales Hemp, S Parmanand.

For Liverpool:—10 bales wool, C Ramswarup, 38 bales wool, G Gumanmal, 12 bales wool, M Mangalchand, 44 bales wool, R Virchand, 160 bales wool, V Oomersey, 57 bales wool, R Soni, 4 bales cotton carpets, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 24 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 25 bales wool, M Nissim, 65 bales wool, L Hassam, —

For Glasgow:—20 bales Hemp, S Baldevdas, 200 bales Hemp, S Parmanand.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Othello for Barcelona:—120 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 25 bales cotton, K M Nathoo,

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S. S. Geneva for Genoa:—12 Jottas coir yarn, M B Kasinath, 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, Ltd, 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples:—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—56 bales Hemp, G Mavjee, 932 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co, 300 cwts Casein, Amin and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—3,850 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

S. S. Margha for Havre:—181 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 70 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Charlburg for Hamburg:—42 cwts Gum Kadaya, Tamboli and Co.

S. S. Nagpore for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton Twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, S Purshottam, 200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

S. S. Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—95 drums methyle Alcohol, M B Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Humayun Bros, 200 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 150 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Penang Maru for Hongkong:—75 cwts Shark fins, R Dhanjee and Co.

S. S. Sado Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 1,100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 500 bales T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons, 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 50 bales cotton, K Visram and Co, 1,500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

HEALTH ON BOMBAY.

During the 14th week of 1926, ending on 3rd April, the total mortality 564 was 12 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.92. These figures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1925 when the mortality was 682 and death-rate 28.15 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 944 and death-rate 40.26.

Out of the total deaths, 118 were among infants under one year of age: 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 32 attacks and 16 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 357 as against 336 for the 14th week of 1925 and 366 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

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BLAZER COATS
Blue or Brown Flannel
Average size Rs. 33/- each

TENNIS TROUSERS
Made to measure
White Rs. 19/8/-per pair
Grey Rs. 22/-/-per pair

SWEATERS
From Rs. 9/4 to Rs. 15/8 each

COAT SWEATERS
From Rs. 12/12 to Rs. 21/- each

COMFORTERS
From Rs. 1/10 to Rs. 5/4 each

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Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from:—

Messrs, Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort, and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princes Street, Bombay.

Guaranteed 100% Pure Wool

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(Branch of the British India Corporation, Ltd.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prof. Devdhar and Patwardhan's lecture on "Part of Music in National Life," Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

National Week Celebrations at Matunga:—Public lecture by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Mr. Veljee L. Napoo to preside, 9 p.m., Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

P. and O. s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of March 25, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association Meeting, Apollo Bunder, Alfred Sailors' Home, Superintendent's Quarters, 6-15 p.m.

Exhibition of the Petit Gymnasium, the Esplanade, 5-15 p.m., Sir D. M. Petit to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present daily from 8th to 13th during the National Week at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, for preserving order at the public meeting.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 10th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

The annual Examination of the above institution has already commenced and the result will be duly declared on the 17th inst.

There will be summer vacation from the 19th inst. to the 6th June next.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

There will be a 24-hour spinning demonstration at Shrimati Errunza's spinning class at Garodia Terraces, Matunga, from 7 a.m. of Monday (the 12th inst.) to 7 a.m. of Tuesday (the 13th inst.) Spinners are requested to kindly take part in it.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the same Union, a public meeting of the workers of Morbag and Kohinur Mills will be held at Dadar (Naigaon, Cement Chawls No. 17), at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) when Messrs. N. M. Joshi and S. H. Jhabwala will address the gathering.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The entries for Elton Hockey Tournament will close on Monday (12th April), at 6 p.m. and the drawing will take place on Tuesday (13th inst.) at 6 p.m. and not on 7th and 8th inst. as circularised before.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Bombay, a public meeting of the workers of the Swadesni Mills and New Mill, Kurla, will be held at the Hanuman Theatre at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Messrs. N. M. Joshi and S. H. Jhabwala will address the gathering.

DRAMA IN AID OF RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel, the popular Bengali drama "Mishar Kimari" will be staged at the Gaiety Theatre at 7 p.m. on Saturday (the 10th inst.) in aid of the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Bombay. Well-wishers of the Ramakrishna Mission are requested to make the venture a success by their patronage of the drama.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

1. One Step, "Follow Yvette"; 2. Fox Trot, "She's Driving Me Wild"; 3. Fox Trot, "O'Katharina"; 4. Waltz, "Babette"; 5. Fox Trot, "Lady of the Nile"; 6. Fox Trot, "Madeira"; 7. Tango, "Madre"; 8. Fox Trot, "I Like You Best of All"; 9. Fox Trot, "You Can Dance With any Girl at All"; 10. Waltz, "The Dollar Princess."

S. S. "MARGHA."

The following are among passengers by the B. I. s.s. "Margha" which is leaving Bombay to-day (Thursday) for Port Said and Plymouth:—

Capt. K. J. Catto, Mr. M. Chanffen, Col. and Mrs. Ashtom Street; Major and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Major and Mrs. F W Hay; Major J R Hill; Capt. A V Kelly. Major J G Lecky; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H S Mitchell. Major and Mrs. L Murphy, Child and Infant; Major and Mrs. R C Paris, Child and Infant; Miss E J Petley; Col. and Mrs. Ashton Street; Major and Mrs. A B Thompson and Infant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umsinga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 12th inst. instead of 13th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa (by Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Panga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Trustees of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla Charity invite applications from students of the Kudaldeshastha Gowd Brahman community (otherwise known as the Kudaldeshkar Adya Gowd Brahman community) for one or more foreign education scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 per month. Rules and forms of application can be obtained from Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Managing Trustee, "Kudaldeshkar Brahman Nivas," Girgaon, Bombay 4.

NEW SOLICITORS.

The following candidates have been declared successful in the Articled Clerks' (Solicitors') Examination held in March 1926:—(1) S. M. Benjamin, (2) Jehangir D. Shoksi, (3) R. H. Dadyburjor, (4) Damodar G. Desai, (5) Sorabji Lalji Engineer, (6) J. I. Ferreira, (7) M. D. Madgaokar, (8) F. D. Mirzai, (9) Manmohan das G. Merchant, (10) Minocher A. Mody, (11) M. N. Pandit, (12) Spitanan Dadiseth Parukh, (13) Peter Pimenta, (14) D. N. Sukla, (15) H. G. Thakor, (16) S. C. Thakore (17) Gamanlal D. Tijoriwala, (18) D. M. Unwala and (19) P. M. Wagle.

GANDHI AND READING.

UNFAIR INSINUATIONS

Commenting on Lord Reading's viceroyalty, certain papers have accused Gandhiji of missing a golden opportunity offered by Lord Reading to hold a Round Table Conference in 1921-22 for an amicable settlement. Was that so please? Was Lord Reading in earnest? If he was, why did he decline to have the Ali Brothers at the Conference? And, if Lord Reading was in earnest, and if Gandhiji alone was obstinate, why did he refuse to convene a Conference of those, who were willing to attend? And, pray why did he not accept Pandit Motilal's offer of co-operation right at the commencement of the second Assembly? And why not Deshbandhu's offer of Faridpur? Who could honestly and correctly assert that Lord Reading was really in earnest? And if he was, was he a weakling? Or was he not merely fooling India?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"OFFICIALS & ELECTIONS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done well to draw the attention of the public to what happened in the Bombay Municipal Corporation prior to the election of Mr. R. M. Chinoy as President. I was one of those who watched with pain and disgust the many ways, overt and covert, in which the official hierarchy worked and canvassed support for the election of Mr. R. M. Chinoy. But for them it was hardly likely that Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla would have decided to withdraw at the eleventh hour his candidature for the mayoralty; for he neither had, nor could have, entertained any apprehensions of failure as against Mr. R. M. Chinoy. He had canvassed adequate support, and was quite prepared for the contest. He might have won or lost; but his position was not at all, comparatively speaking, weak so as to necessitate the withdrawal of his candidature at the psychological eleventh hour, and yet he did so, to the astonishment of all. He would not have withdrawn except for sound reasons of his own. Have these reasons anything to do with his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay which is announced to-day? Are there no means by which the conduct of the officials can be enquired into and such action as may be warranted by the results of the enquiry taken?—Yours etc.,

GULAM HUSEIN ALI MAHOMED.

SERVICES OF MESSRS. CHINOY AND CLAYTON.

APPRECIATED BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Ag. Municipal Secretary, dated the 6th April 1926, from Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy stating:—

"As I have been elected President of the Corporation for the year 1926-27, I feel reluctant to attend any more meetings of the Standing Committee. As I shall not moreover be present at the meeting of the Committee at which they will pass a vote of thanks to Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot on his retirement from the Chair, I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere admiration for the conspicuous ability, sound judgment, untiring energy and uniform courtesy with which he has been discharging the onerous duties of his office as Chairman of the Committee and of its Sub-Committees. I also beg to convey my testimony of the excellent work done by the other members of the Committee. I request that this letter may be placed before the next meeting of the Standing Committee."

The letter was recorded. The Committee also put on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. R. M. Chinoy as well as Mr. H. B. Clayton.

PLEA FOR ACTIVE INTEREST.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Wednesday evening in the Association Rooms, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

The annual report of the Association and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December showed an income of Rs. 7,161 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,315-6-9. The total number of members had decreased from 355 to 308, seven members having died and twenty seven having resigned. The names of thirty had to be struck off owing to their failure to pay the subscriptions after they had become due.

APPEAL FOR MORE INTEREST.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman appealed the members of the Council to take more active interest in the affairs of the Association by bringing forward suggestions with regard to the current important matters and also by attending the meetings of the Council more regularly.

The report was adopted.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi directs that the film entitled "Ten Commandments" as passed by the Bengal Board of Film Censors shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in Delhi province.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

(By A Parsi Correspondent.)

The new National Party attempted to draw the Parsis into its fold. From several standpoints it was not an objectionable move. The Parsis are as a body still loath to take active and effective interest in politics. Some of them like the redoutable Mr. K. F. Nariman are always to the fore, successfully challenging the vagaries of the bureaucracy. Mr. B. F. Bharucha is ever before the public eye with his pithy pregnantly epigrammatical instructions and lucid analysis of every situation. But the majority are inert,—apathetic. Hence if some young promising colts could be won over to the New Party, or even to true Liberalism, it would be something to the good. For it is a truism that the Liberal has in him, if he is a genuine politician and not a time-server or self-seeker, the germ of an independent thinker,—the germ which would develop into what their opponents are pleased to style Extremists. It is strongly held by thinkers in the community that any participation in politics, however luke-warm, is better than the threatened loss of all political sense whatever.

NO "FLIRTING" WITH CONGRESS.

Among those who took part in the deliberations of the National Party were Mr. Jehangir Petit, Dr. Choksy, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Jehangir Wacha, and Mr. Sorab Gamadia. Mr. Nariman strongly supported Pandit Malaviya in urging that in the hackneyed phrase of present-day journalism a "gracious gesture" might be made to the Congress and that if the latter repudiated their advance, the New Party would with firmer nerve and reinforced consciousness approach the problem of Indian politics with the advent of the new Viceroy. There was no organization other than the Congress known outside the country. None carried equal weight. It was a pity in this connection that at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi the organ of the Indian interests in England was discontinued. Mr. Jehangir Petit who was present only on the first day strenously opposed any "flirting" with the Congress. Mr. Homi Modi was one of the first to leave the meeting to return no more. The respect in which the very independent and fearless views of the Petits are held by non-Parsis may be judged from the fact that one of them is included in the Special Committee, though he took no active part in the deliberations.

With regard to the Swarajists, the Parsi community has doubtless no special views as Parsis. They are, however, likely to be swayed by such virulent attacks as are made in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" to which Major Graham Pole contributes an article on "Mr. Gandhi's fall". Here the Swarajists are stigmatised as the "most corrupt party in politics". All the best elements, we are told, not only in Bengal but throughout India were disappointed and depressed at the hardly veiled system of bribery that seems to have been carried on in wholesale fashion. But alhtough the Congress has largely identified itself with the Swaraj Party, the two are certainly not synonymous terms. And the Parsis would hope, along with Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar, that a 'via media' will be found by which the parent body may again embrace not only the seceders but all those whose political sense has been saved from benumbing atrophy.

RISE OF REACTION AND ORTHODOXY.

As regards social progress in the community, the demise of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" is a deplorable occurrence. It leaves the field entirely to the reactionaries, the superstitious, and those large-hearted individuals of myopic vision who are still strangers to the new life pulsating in the body politic of our country. It is a grave misfortune that even with the death of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi," dies also the "Rast Goftar," the old organ of Parsi progressivists. What memories it does not awaken! It is so dispiriting that even Mr. R. D. Tata of broad views and determined will should at least have thrown up the sponge. A vast deal of misleading and preposterous things on the social and moral problems of the community is daily poured from the press. The extinction of the "Praja Mitra," the abolition of the "Satya Mitra," and the cessation of the journal of the Iranian Association represent disaster to Parsi advance. Apart from the question of the relationship of the Parsis with sister communities, there are problems of the unemployment, of higher education, of technical training, problems with regard to the numerous somnolent charities whose Trustees are accessible to sycophancy and deaf to calls of spontaneous duty. Unless Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, or a publicist of his type, wide awake and sinewy, again revives the old "Parsi" and places in the hands of the community an organ of elevated objectives, the community certainly does not stand to gain by the un-challenged hegemony of the reviving forces orthodoxy and mawkish sentimentalism which import excessive religiosity in questions temporal. Had there been the smallest section of the Parsi press, which dominates Gujarati newspapers, consecrated to reform and supporting a broad internationalism in the community, we should have heard more of the recent return of Mr. K. J. Kabraji, M. Sc. Ph. D, London who arrived last week with his wife, and who, had he been an orthodox Parsi would have had his name blazoned in blinding headlines, as an Indian who had achieved success in the field of science second to none in the Parsi community. Every year sees new Parsi periodicals and sees the lovers of the noisome past invigorated. The progressive men of wealth are displaying an astonishing vacuum where one expected communal concern and affection. How does this state of affairs reconcile itself with the hourly paper-oratory and platform eloquence that the Parsis occupy the zenith of Indian advance?

CONVICTS' WAY OF DRAWING ATTENTION.

FELLOW CONVICT MURDERED.

LONDON, April 6.

Cairo.—An extraordinary case of convicts committing one murder and attempting another for the purpose of drawing attention to their alleged ill-treatment in prison occurred when a lorry was carrying a hundred convicts to Delta jail. Pandemonium reigned in the street when three prisoners cut the throat of their companion. The by-standers' horror was increased by ensuing confusion when a number of manacled convicts succeeded in scrambling on to the roadway. The guard, in a subsequent melee, was severely slashed in the face by three assailants who used a knife which, according to pre-arrangement, had been concealed in a loaf and handed to them as the lorry passed the railway station. They were actually *en route* to jail after their examination at Cairo in connection with the murder of a fellow-convict in jail in order to draw attention to certain alleged grievances.—Reuter's Special.

TAX ON BEER IN GERMANY

SEQUEL TO POSTPONEMENT OF INCREASE.

LONDON, April 6.

Berlin.—The price of beer is responsible for the first convict since the inauguration of the Dawe's Scheme between the German Government and Sir Andrew McFadyean, Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, who objected to a compromise in the budget adopted by the Reichstag by which an increase in beer tax was postponed till January 1927 on the ground that the Postponement might lead to a deficit in the controlled revenues next year when Germany has to meet heavy reparation payments. Sir A. MacFadyean has agreed to the postponement till 1st July, but the German Government proposes to sumbit the dispute to international arbitration as provided in the London Agreement.—Reuter.

BRITISH RESIDENT SECRETARY AT ANGORA.

LONDON, April 6.

It is understood that it has been arranged that Mr. Knox, the First Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople should be Resident Secretary at Angora.

Sir Ronald Lindsay will continue to reside at Constantinople.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SIR. GANGADHAR'S SON PROSECUTED

NAGPUR, Apr. 7.

Sometime before a public notice over the signature of Mr. M. G. Chitanavis, son of Sir Gangadhar Chitanavis making serious allegations against Dr. Khare, Swarajist M.L.C. appeared in the local daily the "Swatantrya". Dr. Khare prosecuted Mr. Chitanavis for defamation with regard to the notice but the trial magistrate discharged the accused holding that the prosecution failed to prove the publication of the notice by Mr. Chitanavis. Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A. argued for Dr. Khare the revision application against the order of discharge before the Sessions Judge, who, to-day set aside the order of discharge and remanded the case for further trial holding that the prosecution had fully proved its case and that it was now for the accused to rebut it.—A. P.

BROACH BHILS IN CONFERENCE

BROACH, Apr. 7.

Bhils of Taluka Chhatrisi (Broach) assembled at Shukaltirath to-day when Narmadashanker Balashanker Pandya, Ankleshvar presided. Panchayat organisation was established and it was decided to completely stop liquor and toddy consumption. A committee was appointed for building temple and dharamshala at Shukaltirath. Bhil Panchayat is determined on uplift of Bhil community and eradicate its vices.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, April 7.

Thunderstorms have continued in the peninsula and central parts of the country and have extended into Gangetic Plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East United Provinces, and Mysore and local in Tenasserim, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Darjeeling and Gaya half an inch; Patna three quarters; Allahabad, Amraoti, Saugor and Jubbulpore a half; Raipur three quarters; Hyderabad (Deccan) a half; Bangalore and Masulipatam two and Kodaikanal a half.

Weather is suspicious in the South of the Bay of Bengal.

A western disturbance is slowly entering Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A decrease in the United Provinces plains.—A.P.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

THE BETTER SIDE LOSES.

In the second semi-final played on Wednesday evening between the Aligarh team and the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore, the former were distinctly unlucky to lose by the only goal scored in the last two minutes of extra time. It was a more-or-less quiet game with the losers undoubtedly superior. Their short passing was superb, and it may safely be said that such scientific forward play has not been seen this season. The half-backs were keen while the backs' defence was classy to a degree without a trace of dirty tactics which are unfortunately much in evidence. For the winners it may be said that their forwards were exceedingly dangerous. As for their defence, their main aim was to block their opponents regardless of the methods used. In the second half, on more than one occasion, the Aligarh forwards were prevented from scoring by being pushed off the ball; and strange to say this invariably escaped notice.

The opening half of the match was uneventful, play being mostly confined to midfield where the half-backs were much in evidence. After the interval Aligarh assumed the offensive and indulged in some good combined play. Ghafoor, the centre-half, was playing a brainy game and feeding his forwards well. Jagannath sold the dummy to the opposing right back and swerved off towards the goal, but was unable to control the ball. Jubbulpore burst away suddenly and Rab Nawazkhan ran out just in time to clear. A clearance by Rocqui sent the right wing away, C. Gidney centring accurately, but S. Gidney missed an easy pot at goal, the ball hitting the side of the board. Aligarh transferred play and for a time penned their opponents in the ring. A free hit just outside the circle found an Aligarh forward unmarked in the ring, but he missed the ball completely. Hill at the other end plied his passes with passes and the Moslem defence experienced an anxious time. Full time arrived with the score board blank.

JUBBULPORE SCORE.

Aligarh were again on the offensive in the first extra period their efforts, however, proving to be unavailing against an obstructive defence. Soon after commencing the second extra period the Aligarh forward line got away together and a good back pass by the centre forward was well taken by Haq Nawazkhan who sent it into the top of the net, only to be penalised, however, for sticks. Jubbulpore broke away suddenly and Hill pushed the ball weakly towards their goal. The Moslem goalie took a flying kick at it, missed, and Jubbulpore had scored their only goal. Only a few seconds remained in which Aligarh could not equalise, and the final whistle found the Christ Church Old Boys, winners and finalists.

Christ Church Old Boys Jubbulpore 1 goal

Aligarh ..... Nil.

ALIGARH:—Rab Nawazkhan; Shah Mohd and Barkat Ullah; Aluddin, A. Ghafar and Laheer; Haq Nawazkhan, Mohd. Wasi, Feroze, Jagannath and Iqbal.

CHRIST CHUCH OLD BOYS—King; Rocque and Lovegrove; C. Tolster, L. Gidrey and Cox; C. Gidney, F. Gidney, Hill Lovegrove, and S. Gidney.

REFEREES:—Messrs. James and Reade.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final, Customs vs. Poona Rangers.

TENNIS AT AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI, April 6.

The final match in the doubles in the Berar "Kesarimal-cup" Tennis Tournament was played yesterday evening between the Joshi Brothers, of Amraoti and the brothers Desai of Akola, and it resulted in a win for the former pair 4|6, 6|1, 8|6.—A. P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 6.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Aston Villa 3, Liverpool nil; Huddersfield 3, Blackburn 1; Leeds nil, Sunderland 2; and Burnley 1, Manchester City 2.

SECOND DIVISION:—Derby 4, Barnsley nil; and Sheffield Wednesday 2, Stoke nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Aberdare nil, Merthyr nil; Northampton 1, Brighton 2; and Bristol Rovers 4, Charlton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—Bradford 6, Southport 1, Coventry nil, New Brighton nil, Halifax 1, Tranmere 1; Rotherham 4, Walsall 1; and Wigan 5, Nelson nil.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, April 6.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bath 5, Leicester 13; Bristol 6, London Welsh 11; Cardiff nil, Northampton 8; Newport 5, Barbarians 6; Neath 26, Aberillery 12; and Bridgend 5, Swansea 14.—Reuter.

BUTCHER'S STRIKE ENDS.

SOLUTION ARRIVED AT.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

As announced in these columns yesterday, Wednesday was a meatless day in Bombay. The dispute between the Municipal authorities and the butchers arose from the enforcement of a new clause in the Municipal license conditions excluding emaciated and deceased animals. The new practice allowed the animals for inspection to pass through one single enclosure to the slaughter house yard where a medical examination took place and the animals condemned were branded by a colour mark and the owners were requested to remove them forthwith. The butchers protested that the new system entailed hardship to them in as much as nearly 11,000 animals were sold on every bazar day and the process of admitting such a large number of animals through one small enclosure was an ordeal which they said they were unable to cope with.

INCREASE IN RENT.

Another ground for the strike was the increase of chawl rent from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2/4 by the municipal authorities.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.

Wednesday was, therefore, a day of strike by the butchers and all the markets of the city presented a deserted appearance.

Those who are used to meat diet were, therefore, considerably inconvenienced and the fisher women and poultry stall holders had a lucky day to reap a good harvest from the butchers' strike.

A SETTLEMENT.

A meeting of the representatives of Contractors and butchers was held in the afternoon in the office of Mr. N. D. Mehta, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the strike. Mr. Mulla, pleader, represented the butchers and suggested that the Municipality should try allowing animals to be tied in a row by ropes and then examined inside the compound of the slaughter houses as was done some years ago.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner agreed to the suggestion and issued orders accordingly to give it a trial. In the event of the system being found unworkable it was agreed to give facilities by passing the animals through two enclosures instead of one.

With regard to the increase in the chawl rent from Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 2/4 the Deputy Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the rent had been increased to meet the extra cost in order to pay taxes to the Bandra Municipality. He thought that the increased rent was fairly below the market rate.

The butchers being satisfied with the arrangement as well as the explanation of the Deputy Commissioner, the strike came to an end. It is expected the meat stalls would be opened as usual from to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In the share market jutes opened strong to-day and a fair amount of outside support to-day and a fair amount of outside support a better tone prevailed. Cottons and Coals remained dull in the absence of support. Teas and rubbers continued with a steady undertone. Miscellaneous had nothing of outstanding interest to record. Government securities were firm. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent Bonds 1935 102/14. 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1480.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 87.

Jutes:—Albion 422/8 Alliance 435/8. Auckland 197, Bally 153, Budge Budge 385, Birla 6/12, Clive 30/4, Fort William 250, Gouripore 633/8, Howrah 32, Kamarhatty 482/8, Lawrence 505, Lothian 352, National 24/14, Reliance 54.

Coals:—Aldih 60, Raneegunge 22/4, Sendra 13.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation ord. 4/2, do. pref. 106, Calcutta Hydraulic Pressing 260, Samastipore Sugar 4/12.

Tea Companies:—Hasimara 38/12, Naga Hills 17/8, Rutema 18.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and eleven-sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-three thirty-second pence.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY

7th April 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	18·67
To-day's Opening Rate	18·72
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.79
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

7th April, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.41
To-day's Opening Rate	9.44
Difference	.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.50
Difference	+.09
Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 350-8-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 350-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1926.

THE UNHAPPY CONGLOMERATE.

The citizens of Bombay have had an abundant opportunity recently of listening to the arguments and pleadings of the new Nationalists who have borrowed a comprehensive title without any forethought of the disastrous consequence of calling themselves the "Indian National Party", when to the large majority of their countrymen their action is not likely to appear "Indian", nor their outlook "national." The speeches of the leaders of this unhappy conglomerate, one section of which believes in the old methods of pathetic mendicancy while another concentrates on making a vain effort to curb the peoples' enthusiasm for the Gandhi ideal, exhibited, if one excepts the contributions to Monday evening's oratory of Mrs. Besant and Pundit Malaviya, a melancholy lack of realisation of two cardinal points about the present Indian political progress. The younger generation, which is devotedly and enthusiastically carrying on the Congress work as outlined by Mahatma Gandhi, is tired of the sorrowful cry that Indians are incapable and incompetent to manage their own affairs. It resents also the recurrent refrain, markedly noticeable in Liberal and Neo-Liberals gatherings, that the British people will not give India anything if a continuous and determined fight is put against them. This want of faith in their countrymen and this perpetual fear of giving offence to the British masters of India colour all Liberal arguments and render them ridiculous in the eyes of the people of this country who have learnt the necessity of self-reliant endeavour. Such effort alone they think will bring Swaraj. Who dare say they are not right? Every subject country has risen from a position of serfdom to freedom by self-help and self-effort. Unity such effort must have, but not camouflaged unity.

Mrs. Besant realises this. So does the veteran and revered Pundit Mandan Mohan Malaviya. He expressed agreement with Mrs. Besant when she said that "the continuation of the present system of Government meant the perpetuation, the humiliation and the shame of the suffering people of India." Our present misfortune is that the author and tireless promoter of the Commonwealth of India Bill somehow fails to realise that a sensitive people, who feel that the shadow across the path which Amritsar cast cannot be removed by soft words from Royal Uncles, and who appraised early enough the futility of the "Reforms", cannot be now expected to work them patiently awaiting the time when friends of India across the seas will manage to persuade the British electorate to give her a constitution of the type indicated in the Commonwealth of India Bill. The people of this country mean to wrest freedom from bureaucratic authority whatever the odds, and the methods they propose to follow are to be self-respecting methods, in short, Congress methods as elaborated in the Cawnpore resolution. But Pundit Malaviyaji is so overwhelmed with the clash of parties and the disgraceful communal riots that he is obliged to say "I do not know whether I should stand before you or sit in some corner of my house and weep." We implore Pundit Malaviyaji not to weep. We do not see the necessity. Rather would we ask of him to have recourse again to that courage, to be possessed again of that clear-sighted vision, which impelled him to move the rejection of the very first Finance Bill the Swarajists had to deal with in the Assembly. The Punditji stood by the Swarajists then and advocated the doctrine of grievances before supply and sharp and swift remedies to make the grievances heard. He may be tired of obstruction now, but he is not tired of discriminate obstruction nor has the folly of wrecking the Congress possessed him. He wants to stand by the Congress, and we hope he will still see the possibility of wheedling into the Congress fold those of the malcontents whose quarrels with it are, to our mind, more personal than based on any principle.

One complaint voiced at these Anti-Congress gatherings is that the Extreme Nationalists do not realise the value of educating the electorate. Mr. Jinnah is always talking of the electorate. He wants to organise it. He laments the present condition, "which was nowhere near proper organisation of political forces." We have no doubt that it has struck Mr. Jinnah that the "electorate" under the Montford "Reforms" is a very limited quantity, that it hardly represents the people of this country, that its education, if it is to proceed on right lines, cannot be begun by giving it counsels of despair, by pleading before it "Our six years' agitation is in vain. Please, do please make the best of the situation." This is futile advice. The country is tired of politicians who prance and caper and curvet like war horses and ultimately withdraw from the field, however gracefully. It is a pity that they cannot silence by apt and satisfactory retort the hecklers at public meetings, though we strongly deprecate the tendency not to hear a man out however unpopular his views may be. Apart from the fact that its expression was lamentably intolerant, there is no doubt that the disapproval by the meeting of the policy and programme of the new Party was both definite and emphatic. The disapproval, which is symptomatic of the reception which the Party will get throughout the country, is easily explained. The country realises that the object of that policy and programme is to wreck the Congress by defeating the candidates put up by it at the forthcoming elections and thus destroying its prestige and authority. The Party certainly does not approve of all Governmental activities though it has decided to work a scheme of Reforms that has been proved to be unworkable. But, as Mr. Srinivas Iyengar tersely points out, it is very much more against the Congress than against the Government. Though it is against the Congress, in order to attain its chief object, namely, to get as many of its members elected to the legislatures as possible, it has plagiarized part of the Congress programme. This plagiarism, while it furnishes another proof of the soundness of the Congress programme, merely brings into relief the pusillanimity of those whose lack of faith in their own countrymen is only matched by their blind and unreasoning trust in an alien people who have never conceded freedom to a subject country until compelled by the latter to do so. "The door of the Congress", as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu says, "stands wide open for the return of those who have come back almost to the threshold". All those who work for India's freedom are welcome to its fold. But there is no patriotic Indian but will resist, with all the resources available to him, every attempt made by any group of individuals, however great and valuable their service to the country in the past, to weaken or to destroy the prestige or power of the Congress, that is, of an institution which represents the collective wisdom of the vast majority of the people and is the custodian of the nation's honour.

THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE.

The Calcutta riots are far too good an opportunity for journals like the "Daily Telegraph" of London to miss for drawing the familiar moral that communal fracas in India is a proof of "the complete hopelessness of the realisation of the aspiration which demands concession to India of full self-government". It cannot conceive of the possibility of the withdrawal of "British agencies of protection". The journal will be surprised to learn that the work of these "agencies" is viewed in quite a different light by Mrs. Besant; and Lord Olivier himself is inclined, as he confessed in the "Contemporary Review" some time ago, to agree with the views held by Mrs. Besant. At the Congress House on Tuesday she reiterated her belief that communal quarrels would never cease while a foreign power was ruling in the country. This is the right perspective though it does not by any means imply that we should look upon these quarrels as inevitable nuisances. It is the existence of the third party, which prospers by their division, that Hindus and Muslims are not able to come to a definite permanent settlement of their differences. For the rest, it is an eloquent commentary on the success of British bureaucracy in the role of the peacemaker that it has not made communal riots impossible. But this vital fact is too inconvenient for journals like the "Daily Telegraph" to acknowledge.

HOUNDING THEM OUT.

Whether the latest measure to hound the Indians out of South Africa be delayed for a time or not, the process has been continued steadily from 1914. A South African paper "the Star" publishes in its issue of March 10 an interesting reply from the Minister of the Interior to a question in the South African House of Assembly which indicates the helplessness of the Indian position. What they call euphemistically "voluntary repatriation" began on August 1, 1914, and by this time 31,725 Indians have left under it. From 1921 in order to increase the stimulus for repatriation a money bribe in the shape of a bonus began at the rate of £5 per head. But the inducement did not work. So in 1924 the bonus was doubled. From 1921 to 1925 the total amount paid in bonuses was £34,946. Amongst the repatriates are a large number of Indians born in the Union. There is no danger thus that the Indian population will threaten to increase inordinately and still the cry is "They must clear out".

DR. ABANINDRA NATH TAGORE,

A MISSIONARY OF INDIAN ART.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL)

Enthusiastic, passionately emphatic, easily defying the canons of common logic in conversation, the worker with the specific mission carries your attention to planes inaccessible to ears eager only for words and arguments. He has, no doubt, a specific mission. He knows it. And, the world knows it. So that, if you make it appear necessary, he would argue, give you what you want from him.

The Charming Abandon.

If, however, you would understand the craftsman you should accept the instinctive order and development of his design. The incongruities in his surroundings, the Anglo-Indian, Mid-Victorian, portico and flight of steps leading to spacious halls and corridors, some of them gloomy and some well-lighted, some full of the heavy domestic appointments and accessories introduced since the days of the East Indian Company, some made impressive by low divans, old pieces of Indian sculpture, Mughal and Rajaput paintings, also disappear the instant you notice the sparkle in his eyes. The robust figure in red-bordered, greyish, gown of ample folds, broad sleeves and coarse texture, would placate the most impatient or insensitive listener by the charming abandon and abundance of sincere feeling, marked by the gentle stoop of the forehead, the joyous sparkle in his eyes and the nervous play of the flattened and slightly tapering finger-ends.

Purposive and Responsible.

It would be no common delight to share Dr. Abanindra's experiences as an artist, pure and simple. One feels reluctant, for the information his continued work and experience as a missionary of Indian art render important and necessary. His information is definitely significant. He neither approves nor gives opinion ready-made. Like all animated with the spirit of service and sincere devotion, he feels the responsibility of opinion as expressive of and leading to constructive action. He has for years continuously worked for his ideals and aspirations but his method of work appears neither abstract nor dogmatic. He is inclined to think about and examine every proposition on its own merits and in relation to concrete aims. He replies are brief but purposive and responsible. That gives the value to them.

The Lamp of Art.

"Dr. Tagore, do you think you could assist me in clearing criticism on Indian art of some of its irrelavancies? That should make it truly fruitful. May I ask you questions?"

"Please." The effort was perceptible and successful. He was ready to concentrate on concrete questions.

"Do you think adequate facilities for information, instruction and employment in art are necessary for the free exercise of the inherent artistic talents, revealed or unrevealed?"

"Certainly, the lamp of art is necessary to remove the darkness aroundd life. But the lamp must be fed with oil and lighted The torch-bearers should see that the light passes on continuously to the coming generations. The supply of the necessary oil should be constant and continuous. Art will thus continue to shed its increasing lustre."

"Are the modern paintings generally described as Indian art "idealised convention?"

"No. Garud cannot be idealised again. There can hardly be any idealised convention about such forms." "Is imagination unaided by inspiration, present or traditional, the only quality for paintings with a permanent appeal?"

"Genius, artistic genius, creates its own traditions, but not without some kind of definite inspiration from knowledge or surroundings."

Set No Limits.

"Could one set limits to the forms or the mediums to be employed by an artist?" "The artist should be set no limits. The question of the medium is, after all, a trifle?"

"Could an Indian artist employ, for example, oils as a suitable medium?" "Why not?"

"Can art be vital if it springs not from the soil and ignores daily surroundings?"

"It is not possible. It can't be vital." "Do you think the paintings loosely described as idealised conventions or those that attempt that manner ought necessarily to possess a spiritual value?"

"No. The date of the manner certainly does not decide it. Even old things done precisely as the Shilpa Sahstras would want fail to have that value. They do not acquire the value as a necessary result of the observance of the rules. Something more than their literal observance is needed to accomplish that value."

"Would you describe all European art as "material?" "No. Why? That may be one of its noticeable aspects. Nor is all Indian manifestations necessarily "spiritual." The figure of a Mahadeva is not necessarily "spiritual." It need not necessarily indicate any *Rasa* or *Bhava*."

European Art.

"Is contact with or knowledge of European art always or necessarily a bad influence?" "On broad principles, no. On the contrary, the contact may be necessary for enlarging your mental concepts. There are, however, as in everything else, time and seasons. I cannot advise a child to play with fire. Knowledge is fire. You must first grasp its right uses before you begin to employ it. European art would be harmful for immature minds, minds ignorant of their inherent powers and of their artistic heritage."

"Can art be vital if the artist ignores the life around him?" "No."

Ajanta Artists.

"Do the paintings at Ajanta, and the Mughal as well as the Rajput paintings reveal the artists' knowledge of and reverence towards their daily life and environment." "Yes, of course."

Symbols in Indian Art.

"How far is "Indian art" purely a symbolic art?" "Mostly, not at all. It is mainly found in the religious subjects. But we have other forms also. The Mughal painters' treatment, for instance, of Durbar scenes, portraits, birds, flowers, animals were "realistic" studies. Most of the Ragini pictures are not symbolic. They have failed, mostly in their effort to symbolise. They are not religious."

"Do you find any injury done to art by the employment of symbols as such? Do you think you perceive their limitations?" "Of course. Symbols are death to some forms of art to some artists. They are not always good for art. They may be good for religious and similar purposes."

"Is there, do you feel, any difference between painted symbols and symbolic paintings?" "Painting in symbols is not necessarily art. Symbols are only narrative."

Architecture and Art-Crafts.

"Are there any practical efforts made to encourage and stimulate Indian architecture, sculpture and the art-crafts in Bengal?" "Not much, we have been endeavouring, the Shantiniketan School and the Oriental Society of Indian Art, to accomplish something in that direction. We need all these for our culture and for an effective interest in art. Our efforts for revived interest in music are of long standing. Music has been for years the pet idea in our family. Speaking about culture, I am at present writing an account of the pre-Vedic and Vedic culture and art."

The Younger Generation.

If some of the younger generation of artists appear restless, as younger generations always will, for new enterprise they do so with reverence, whatever their point or points of departure from the Guru. The Guru who had the courage and the patience to work out the aspirations. "I have," he said in conclusion, "faith in the coming generations". No one who saw the pensive mood, the slow dignified steps along the corridor, the scene of many instructive debates, the bent head and emotion in the suppressed play of the fingers could mistake the pledge as mere words. Art is, he says, an offspring to be nursed with heart's blood.

MR CHINTAMANI & EDMUND BURKE.

BY "DISCI."

In our unhappy country, under the unalterable tight-screwed iron-frame of an unbending bureaucracy, political parties multiply like corns on an ill-used foot.

The great Liberal Party in its derelict days has become a lying-in-hospital for new parties and the formidable Mr. Chintamani a political mid-wife. Thus has he ushered forth a new party with the casual help of a male nurse, Mr. Chagla.

It is not usual to name a child after the midwife or the nurse; but it may offer a way out of the difficulty when too many sires claim parentage. We, therefore, commend for consideration that "chi" should be taken from Mr. Chintamani and "cha" from Mr. Chagla, the two sedulous secretaries, and the combination name of "Chicha" should be adopted for the party, because the present shortened name of "United Nationals" is rather reminiscent of a foot-ball team—a political football association, as the wicked Swarajists would say, to kick about the Congress all over India.

If, as an alternative, it is cynically suggested that the designation of a "Curate's Egg" would be more connotative because the new party like the Curate's egg is certainly good in parts. We hope the better mind of the country would not allow so inelegant and low a jest to be associated with so elaborate and high a purpose, for Chintamanis and great parties are not born every day.

We must shed levity and cultivate due gravity when we envisage the birth of a great party beckoning the dawn of the millennium when Mr. B. Das, Mr. Subedar and Mr. Jamnadas like "the calf and the young lion and the fatling will lie down

Conscious of our inadequate powers to describe the new party or to decipher its portent, we leave the reader in the scholarly company of Edmund Burke whose description (given below) of one of Chatham's administrations will be found apposite in the present case when Mr. Chintamani finds himself with strange bed fellows: "He (Chatham) made an administration so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed, a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a tesselated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers . . . . . treacherous friends and open enemies found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points in the same truckle bed. It was, indeed, a curious show; but utterly unsafe to touch and unsure to stand on."

Notes of the Day.

A Discovery

The appointment of Maharaja Keshav Prasad Singh as Executive Councillor in succession to Mr. S. Sinha in the Bihar and Orissa Dyarchy has not met with public enthusiasm. In fact even in Liberal quarters the selection has been severely condemned. The "Searchlight" remarks that "Lord Birkenhead, Lord Reading and His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, charged with the administration of the province have together racked their resoureeful brains, searched far and wide, from Buxar to Chilka, and have apparently feretted out from amongst a population of 35 millions the Maharaj Bahadur as the most suitable person for the membership of the local Government on the reserved side." The paper refers to Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation of 1857 that without distinction of caste or creed or race "our subjects" would be admitted to discharge duties for which they may be qualified by "education, ability and integrity" and proves that the new member has none of these qualifications by quoting copious extracts from judgments of the Patna High Court in which the Maharajah Bahadur has been appearing often as a litigant in civil suits.

Stop the Loot.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society deserves to be congratulated on the prompt manner in which it has expressed its desire to safeguard the interests of Indian scholars. The resolution of the Society passed at its annual meeting asking for information about the Mahen-jo-Daro and Harrapa finds is opportune. But the demands of culture ought to be met by the Society by appropriate activities in other directions as well. The resolution recommending the prohibition of the export of art treasures requires the initiative expected from a learned institution like the Society. The country is rapidly denuded of all materials for artistic guidance and inspiration. The priceless art treasures of the land are exploited by the commercial instincts and greed of dealers in "antique", curios-vendors and the unscrupulous tribe of trade "experts" who profit by the cheap money of the tourist adventurer. The question of the invaluable art treasures which form the spiritual heritage of the nation ought to be considered from a point of view other than that which affects the pocket of the trader or the acquisitive instincts of the tourist. It is for a Society like the Royal Asiatic to provide the guidance and prevent the loot.

The Importance of Art.

The important place art occupies in national life was well emphasised by the two speeches delivered at the opening of the manuscript and art exhibition arranged by the organisers of the recent Gujarati Literary Conference. The speech by Sir Manubhai, at the opening ceremony, and Mr. Mavji's speech, as chairman of the Exhibition Committee, both dwelt on the importance of art and both concluded with suggestions for its progress. Sir Manubhai's speech was clearly thought out, simple and well-arranged, although it contained certain statements likely to provoke disagreement. His suggestions, the "ten commandments" at the end of his speech, were sound and practicable. Mr. Mavji's speech was more pretentious but less clear. His speech as Chairman of the Committee, made no mention of the exhibits displayed on the occasion. The speech appeared to be an essay composed for no occasion in particular. If his interest in art was merely "literary" as he suggested, he should not have undertaken to advance proposals, which lumped together archaeology, trade and industry and vague sentimentality, as a serious method of the encouragement of art. His cloudy estimate of the present conditions in art is also disappointing. Art may not, at present, be regarded seriously by those expected to influence the mind of the nation. But those, at least, who decide to undertake the guidance for its future ought now to acquire something more useful than the ability or scope to cite or to compile extracts.

A Railway Grievance.

We hope the B.B.C.I. Railway authorities will at once attend to the serious charge of neglience Mr. Jhabwalla brings against the porters they employ at their suburban stations beyond Dadar. These men, as Mr. Jhabwalla points out, after witnessing the plight of passengers locked in local trains and anxious to get out, are not prompt in opening the doors. When the train is berthed on the locked side, the passengers suffer the great annoyance of finding that the doors are not rapidly unlocked. The instance Mr. Jhabwalla cites of a family of Hindu women and children fumbling to get out of a locked compartment ought to make the public realise the necessity of prosecuting the Railway if these complaints are not attended to.

Their Little Jokes.

A writer in the latest issue to hand of the "Europe Nouvelle" gives an account of the journey the two German statesmen, Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann made to Geneva on March 9, to attend the meeting of the League which was to decide whether Germany's application to be a member should be allowed. When their special train entered the Carlsruhe station a horde of journalists invaded their carriage and exclaimed in anxious accents "Briand has fallen, Briand has fallen." "Oh, did he hurt himself much," asked the German Chancellor, "Is it very serious?" The journalists explained that Briand had a political fall, that they were anxious to know how the break-up of his ministry would affect the German case at Geneva. Note-books in hand, pencils poised ready for work, they looked at the colleague of the Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, who was sitting silent and impassive. "What are you going to do?" they asked. "Going to do," said Dr. Stresemann, and he shrugged his shoulders, looked at his watch and remarked "We travel on—wir fahren weiter."

CO-OPERATION USELESS.

HIT BRITISHER HARD.

KHADDAR THE ONE SURE WEAPON.

BANE OF MUSHROOM PARTIES.

SECOND DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK.

A public meeting was held at Jain's Wadi, Parel, under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee to observe the National Week when Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar addressed the gathering. Mr. L. G. Khare presided on the occasion.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai referring specially to the youthful section of the audience said that they were the future hopes of their country, and as such he would like specially to impress upon their youthful and retentive imagination the significance of observing the National Week started by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi when he inaugurated his movement laid stress upon Khaddar and Khaddar alone. He would, therefore, ask them to eschew all foreign clothes however much they might like them—and he knew how he liked to be gaudily dressed when he was young—and use the more modest looking but pure and handspun Khaddar. It was therefore their duty to help the volunteers who went round their locality during the National Week hawking, and ask their parents and acquaintances to purchase Khaddar. Khaddar had many qualities to recommend it to their use. Khaddar dress made it possible for them to be economical in dress-bill, to save a little of dhobi's bill also, and above all it helped their poor and more unfortunate brethren to get a living.

NEED OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The second thing he would impress upon their mind was to take to physical development not necessarily for aggressiveness, but for their own sake. And lastly he would earnestly appeal them to join the Congress and help the volunteers in enlisting their friends as members. They all knew the horrible doings and atrocities that were perpetrated at Jallianwalla Bag and in the Punjab, and as long as those wrongs were not redressed, they must keep up the memories of those incidents by observing the National Week. They had all lost hope of getting anything from the Government but must learn to stand upon their own legs and win Swaraj. That was the keynote of the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi and by joining the Congress in large numbers they must keep up the struggle for freedom.

INDIA'S MUSHROOM PARTIES.

Speaking of the numerous parties that of late have shown a tendency to grow up like Mushroom, Mr. B. T. Desai said that no party which had the good of the country at heart could afford to offer co-operation to a Government that was responsible for a number of ills, but was going on in its career of repression and exploitation unchecked. However much they might try to camouflage the new party of Responsive Co-operators headed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar the newly Christened Indian National Party were out for co-operation with Government, and as such could not enjoy the confidence of the electorates. He failed to understand the mentality of men like Mr. M. R. Jayakar who talked of Responsive Co-operation with a Government, a Government whose only response to the popular demand was the Bengal Ordinance, or Lord Birkenhead's threat of the mailed fist, unless the Indians behaved like good school children and worked the Reforms or the sinking of crores of rupees in the Back Bay Scheme.

TACTICS OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATORS.

Continuing Mr. B. T. Desai narrated his Council experience and bitterly complained against the attitude of the Responsive Co-operator leader of the Swarajists in the Bombay Council who would not allow the Swarajist members to attend the Council when the Taxation Bill and the Back Bay question came up for discussion. Mr. Bhopatkar, complained the speaker, had manoeuvred to put the Swarajists in the wrong box and thus held them upto ridicule before their electorate for not guarding their interests. In conclusion Mr. Desai appealed the audience to send the right sort of men to the Councils at the next general election.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said that he wanted to bring home to the audience was that the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi was a movement of self-purification and self-sacrifice—the two essentials without which no great object was ever achieved. When people died for their country, their King or their religion, the one thought that impelled them to sacrifice their self was not so much the honour or fame they would get, but the consciousness of having done their duty.

SACRIFICE AT ALTAR OF FREEDOM.

"It is the thought of the good that their sacrifice would do to the country the community or their relatives that has always been the strength that sustains them in their sacrifice" said Mr. Khadilkar. "It is this faith, this trust and consciousness of having served the country and done his bit that has always inspired men to sacrifice their all at the altar of freedom. That is the secret of the Mahatma's movement.

The massacre of helpless and innocent men, women and children at Jalljanwalla Baug which made Mahatma Gandhi carry on his movement with grim determination, is only one of the many demonstrations of the brute force that is the only sanction behind foreign domination. The motive behind the enacting of the ghastly tragedy was to bring home to the people the consciousness of their own helplessness and the presence of the mailed fist of the Government."

REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE.

Continuing, the speaker said that the question now was: Was there no way out for a people, weak and helpless as they were, to get out of it and to improve their condition. That way was shown by Mahatma Gandhi and before him by Lok. Tilak. It was the Mahatma that taught them that through suffering and self-sacrifice, could they get Swaraj. Though it was the British who governed them, it was more the co-operation of the people of India that helped the British to carry on their Government and exploit the people. If the Indians could but hold up their heads and refuse to co-operate with the foreign Government, the foreign Government would not be able to carry on for a day. It was to teach the use of this simple yet powerful weapon against aggression that the Mahatma took up the Herculean task of N.C.O. movement.

Referring to the attempts of some of the leaders to persuade the country to go back upon the N.C.O. movement and co-operate with the Government Mr. Khadilkar said that he was sick at heart to see that men like Lala Lajpatrai should be enamoured of or have illusion about acceptance of offices within the gift of the foreign Government. But the more surprising and ridiculous were the attempts of those men who tried to call their way of thinking as that of Lok. Tilak. A man whose whole life was spent in fighting the Government at every step of his career, who braved the worries and sufferings of jail thrice, who spared no personal efforts to snap the silver fetters that bound them, to say of him that he was for Responsive Co-operation was to say the least, one that passed his comprehension. But in this age of scientific discoveries and wonders, anything would be labelled as one liked. And as such Lok. Tilak might be called the father of the gospel of Responsive Co-operation. But he would remind these Responsive friends that no amount of co-operation on their part would force or compel the Government to grant the popular demands. The Britisher never understood unless one hit him hard and the spread of Khaddar was the only way to make the British feel by the fall of the sale of Manchester cloth.

PLEA FOR ENROLMENT.

Mr. L. G. Khare reminded the audience of the approaching election and requested them to see that their names were on the electoral roll. The question of Council entry was settled once for all by the Congress and as such all Congressmen must see that at the next election they sent Congressmen in large numbers to the Council. He asked them to visit the F Ward Congress Office where the roll was kept for inspection and if their names were not in it to see that they were there in the new roll.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 6.

The National Week (Satyagraha and Unity Day) was observed to-day in Madras. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held in the beach. Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyangar who presided over the meeting in the course of his speech made an appeal for unity, and for the return of Congress candidates at the next elections.

Maulana Yakub Hassan, Mr. Satyamurthi and Hon. Mr. Ramdoss also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

FOREIGN CAPS TO BE BURNT.

MADRAS, April 6.

The Congress Office at Choolai in the city has notified that during the National Week old foreign caps can be exchanged for new khaddar caps free of charge. Foreign caps thus collected will be burnt on 13th instant. A discount of six pies per rupee for khaddar purchases in the stores will be allowed.—A. P.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, April 6.

In celebration of the National Week a public meeting was held to-night under the auspices of the city Congress Committee when speeches were made by Congressmen asking the people not to forget the indignities and insults that were heaped upon them during the martial law days by the Bureaucracy and emphasising the necessity of promoting Hindu-Muslim Unity and speedy attainment of Swaraj.

The President of the meeting, Sardar

(Continued on next page)

MUSSOLINI FIRED AT

ENGLISHWOMAN ARRESTED.

FEELING RUNS HIGH.

LONDON, April 7.

Rome.—An English woman has been arrested for firing a revolver at Sgr. Mussolini and slightly wounding him.—Reuter.

ASSAILANT TAKEN TO PRISON.

LONDON, April 7.

Rome.—While Sgr. Mussolini was leaving the International Congress of Surgery an elderly woman fired a revolver almost point-blank at him wounding him slightly in the nose. Sgr. Mussolini was very calm and immediately gave directions with a view to preventing a disturbance. The woman was with greatest difficulty rescued from an incensed crowd and taken to prison.—Reuter.

FEELING RUNS HIGH.

The news of the attempt on Sgr. Mussolini spread rapidly throughout the city and caused profound indignation among all sections of the populace especially in Central District where feeling ran high and a number of young people marched to the offices of the Opposition newspaper "Mondo" where they violently protested and damaged its plant. The authorities immediately issued strict orders to suppress excesses.

Later.—Sgr. Mussolini's assailant gave the name of Violet Albina Gibson, aged 50, a British subject.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE.

UNITY OF MARITIME LAW URGED.

LONDON, April 6.

Brussels.—Sixteen countries were represented to-day at the opening of the International Maritime Conference. M. Vandervelde in his inaugural address emphasised the need of unity in maritime law. The Conference would, *inter alia*, examine conventions regarding rules in case of collisions and mutual assistance by ships, also in connexion with ship mortgages and bills of lading. Furthermore, there was the question of immunity of State-owned vessels regarding which the Conference must decide whether it was possible to retain old legal conceptions as regards State-owned vessels.—Reuter.

M. PLEYDELL'S APPEAL.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT UPHELD

LAHORE, April 7.

At the High Court to-day Justice Zafar Ali pronounced orders in the Mansel Pleydell case appeal. His Lordship dismissed the appeal and upheld the sentence of the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge had sentenced Mansel Pleydell to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 4,000 fine, rs. 2,000 out of which to be invested in an annuity for the benefit of the widow and the children of the deceased. In default of payment of the fine one year's rigorous imprisonment will be awarded to Mansel Pleydell.—A.P.

LAHORE, April 7.

In the course of his judgment in the Mansel-Pleydell case appeal, Justice Zafarali criticised the judgment of the learned Sessions Judge of Ambala as regards conflicting medical evidence. He said that when medical opinion differed the best way was to look to direct evidence and accept that medical evidence which coincides with direct evidence.

Discussing the question as to what offence was committed, His Lordship said that presumably everybody knew that abdomen was a most delicate and vulnerable part of the human body and if a man with that knowleadge kicked at the abdomen with such violence as to cause the fracture of two ribs and the rupture of spleen which was normal he should be presumed to have done so with the knowledge that he by so kicking might cause death. His Lordship upheld the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge which he did not regard as severe and dismissed the appeal.—A. P.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

It is understood that Mr. Mansell Pleydell intends to appeal to the Privy Council against the Lahore High Court's dismissal of his case.—A. P.

OPEN DOOR FOR ALL

CONGRESS THE SYMBOL OF NATIONAL EFFORT.

MRS. NAIDU ON NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

BOMBAY, April 7.

"I rejoice that at last the Breath of the Time Spirit has troubled the face of Liberal Waters", said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu giving her views about the newly-formed National Party to an Associated Press representative. "It is as easy as it is profitless to indulge in criticism and conjecture at the expense of the somewhat haphazard and heterogeneous units of the new National Party. But, whatever, the implicit and immediate motive or however experimental and temporary the nature of this obviously strategic coalition, it has a definite and fruitful moral value, which I fully recognise, and augurs happily for a larger unity in the near future. I appreciate the spirit of determination and tolerance which despite all rumours of sharp dissension eventually made it possible for the most widely divergent and even antagonistic elements of the hitherto scattered Liberal forces to be mobilised for common action."

Asked what are the prospects before the party judging from her experience during her recent tour of the present temper of the country, Mrs. Naidu said:—"My intimate experience confirms my belief that the Indian National Congress still holds its supreme place in the mind of the country as the concrete symbol of national effort and the success of the new National Party will depend largely on the extent to which it approximates to the progressive ideals of the Congress."

ENHANCES PRESTIGE OF CONGRESS.

"Does the party in any way affect the position of the Congress?" asked the representative. "The new party", Mrs. Naidu answered, "whether wittingly or unwittingly, enhances the prestige of the Congress by paying it the handsome tribute of endorsing all the essential features of the creed, the aims and the constructive programme of the Congress and in confirming in however discreet and limited a fashion the policy of obstruction and even civil disobedience as legitimate weapons in a constitutional struggle for political freedom."

DOOR OF CONGRESS STANDS WIDE OPEN.

"Is the Congress making any special efforts to bring the party within its own fold?" was the last question. Mrs. Naidu replied:—"The door of the Congress stands wide open for the return of those who have come back almost to the threshold, and it is my earnest endeavour to create an atmosphere and an opportunity for those within and those still without the Congress portals to reach a common understanding and unite in a common effort for the liberation of India from economic, social and political bondage. The ideals of the National Congress are inviolable, but there is nothing immutable in policies and programmes, and it is, at this moment, only a question of policies and not principles that stands between them as the dividing line."—A. P.

A TRAGEDY OF T GEDIES.

OIL AND WATER COALITION.

MADRAS, April 7.

"Coalition that was sought to be formed at Bombay is of oil-and-water type and has no national purpose", said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the course of an interview to a press representative. "The only common basis for the coalition is its antagonism against the Congress." Mr. Iyengar reaffirmed his decision against the acceptance of office and struck a note of warning to electors that at the coming elections the best thing would be to compel candidates to submit to Congress discipline or to refuse to return them to Councils. That was the only way, he said, in which unity can be achieved. "I would most earnestly appeal to voters all over India to turn down without tenderness the group of men who as far as I can honestly see it, are very much more against Congress than against Government. While under the banner of Congress numerous public-spirited men are organising with success for the cause of Swaraj, it is a tragedy of tragedies to see well-known men who had at one time or another served the country now attempting to bind themselves together for the purposes of not only destroying the very organisation which gave birth to them but also for the purpose of defeating the cause of Swaraj and for providing allies to the bureaucracy."—A. P.

LEST WE FORGET.

IF YOU WOULD

RIGHT THE JALLIANWALLA BAGH WRONG

AND

WIPE OUT THE PUNJAB SHAME

THEN

(1) *Enlist yourself as a member of the Congress.*
(2) *Wear Khaddar and induce others to do the same.*
(3) *Labour to achieve inter-communal unity.*
(4) *Strive to remove the evil of Untouchability.*

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

QUIET THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

CASES OF STRAY ASSAULTS.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Although the situation on the whole has taken a turn for the better stray cases of assault are still reported from the city and suburbs. One such in Clive Street this morning ended in a Mahomedan being killed outright. The house of a Zemindar and a temple in Entally were attacked last night by a number of Mahomedans, but the rioters were repulsed by the Hindu inhabitants of the locality. The bodies of two more men who died in hospital were admitted into the morgue to-day.—A. P.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTING.

PROPOSED LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 6.

The situation in Calcutta again took worse turn this (Tuesday) afternoon. Shops in the affected areas which had been opened in the morning were closed and the vehicular traffic in Chipur Road was stopped for several hours. Tram car drivers refused to run cars on that line owing to an attack made by hooligans. Soon there was a recrudescence of rioting, especially in the Mahomedan quarters and scenes of previous days were repeated. Notwithstanding the presence of police and military hooligans flouted their authority and began assaulting and plundering innocent passers-by at unguarded spots. This was the signal for general action, and before the authorities realised the exact situation the mob had got the upperhand, and looted several shops. The police and the military took immediate action, visited the affected parts and dispersed the crowd without using undue force. Before dusk, they brought the situation under control, but panic-stricken shop-keepers refused to reopen their shops.

RIOT IN ARMENIAN STREET.

Shortly after, two o'clock there was somewhat serious riot in Armenian Street between Hindus and Mahomedans. It appears that a Hindu passer-by was assaulted by a Mahomedan. This caused excitement amongst Hindus who assembled in large numbers, and began to throw brick-bats at the neighbouring mosque. Mahomedans came out of the mosque and a free fight ensued. The police and the military arrived almost immediately and armoured cars patrolled in the locality. Mob then dispersed. Four injured persons were removed to hospital. The police arrested two Hindus. A Mahomedan, it is reported, was passing along Harrison Road when near the Juggernauth Temple he was stabbed by a Hindu and removed to hospital.

At about half past three, a Mahomedan mendicant while passing along Harrison Road was stabbed near Burra Bazar branch of the Central Bank on the chest, and he dropped down dead almost immediately in a pool of blood. The assailant escaped. The police removed the body to the morgue.

A second class ticca gharry driven by a Mahomedan coachman was attacked by Hindus as it passed through the Jorapukur Square. The driver ran for his life chased by Hindus leaving the gharry and saved himself from being set upon by taking shelter in the house of a gentleman. Hooligans then set fire to the carriage which was badly damaged.

A CASE OF INCENDIARISM

A bustee consisting of four tiled huts in Chorebagan Lane was also set fire to by hooligans. The fire brigade quickly put out flames. The Central Police Station at Lal Bazar received an alarm from Ballygunge that about 500 Punjabs were planning to loot the local post office. About 50 constables with European Sergents and an Inspector of Police immediately proceeded to the place but the alarm subsequently proved to be false. A "khata" shop situated at the head of Pagyapati Street and Harrison Road and which was closed was on fire. Some constables noticing smoke at once gave an alarm. The Fire Brigade immediately turned up, and exitnguished the fire. It suspected a case of incendiarism.

PROPOSED LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, a Labour Member of the Council, after visiting the affected areas consulted the leaders of both the parties on the spot. It was the unanimous opinion of all of them that some practical steps should be taken immediately to put a stop to rioting and Mr. Chowdhury was delegated to move in the matter without delay. He went to the two Executive Council Members present in Calcutta. Hon. the Maharaja of Nadia left Calcutta in the evening for Darjeeling. Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson reached Calcutta to-day apparently in connection with the situation created by continued rioting in the city. At Mr. Chowdhury's suggestion Hon. Nawab Nawabali Chowdhury decided to hold a leaders' conference and will consult Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson to make a preliminary arrangement. The mill areas in Tittagarh and Kanknarrah whither emissaries had been sent from Calcutta to spread the news of murder, arson and desecration of places of worship were very much agitated. Mr. Chowdhury visited the locality and distributed Hindi and Urdu pamphlets appealing to the millhands not to get excited by wild rumours and not to suspend work.

TOTAL OF DEAD REACHES 35.

The police rescued further a batch of Mahomedans numbering about 30 from Jorapukur Square. In addition to 33 dead bodies brought in morgue up till noon two more bodies were brought in the afternoon. This brings the total number of deaths to 35. A number of persons admitted into the medical college hospital today was 14 and that in the Mayo Hospital was four. A Bhatia merchant named Mekjee who was injured in Sunday's rioting at Canning Street died in the hospital to-day. The police to-day removed a cartload of articles worth over a lakh of rupees to a house in Zakaria Street from a silk shop in Canning Street which had been looted the previous day.—A. P.

COOLY KILLED BY EUROPEAN.

CALCUTTA WORKERS EXCITED.

THOUSANDS COME OUT ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A serious situation has arisen in Gouripore where several thousand mill hands have come out on strike as a result of the report that a European had assaulted and killed a cooly. Armed police have been sent for and this evening the situation was considered grave. Assaults were made on some Europeans of whom four were injured.—A. P.

PRINCESS VICTORIA IMPROVING.

LONDON, April 6.

A bulletin regarding the condition of Princess Victoria says that pneumonia is resolving satisfactorily in both the lungs and the general condition is improving slowly.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Commenting on the present riots the "Statesman" writes:—

The effective remedy lies outside the power of the authorities immediately concerned or of the British Government. It can come only from the leaders of the two warring communities.

The "Englishman" writes:—

In the course of time and by the process of education the masses may become more tolerant, but the only way of preventing such outbreaks at present is to remove the exciting causes.

"Forward" writes:—

The coincidence of Calcutta disturbances and the new Viceroy's landing in India cannot be mistaken. The country knows well enough that Lord Irwin has a "task" before him and that in that behalf he has received timely coaching from the "grim spectacle presented to his eyes."

The "Bengalee" writes:—

Let us be frank and honest with ourselves. Let us admit that there is deep-seated communal jealousy in our midst and that evil is growing. The situation will be hopeless of remedy if we hypnotise ourselves with catch phrases and shirk facing facts of the situation.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The riots in Calcutta should once again bring home to the public the necessity of organisation of volunteers recruited from all communities.—A. P.

"FALSE SENSE OF PRESTIGE."

After giving some details of the incident that led to the riots in Calcutta, "The Mussalman" of Calcutta comments on the tragic events thus:—

"But whoever might have given the first offence, the fact remains that the insistence of the processionists on continuance of music before the mosque gave rise to a serious riot which will be deeply deplored by all sensible people, by every humanitarian who considers that the person of a human being is sacred and by every Indian who has the interests of his country at heart and who believes that such communal fracas and dissensions lead to nothing but his country's ruin and perdition. Let every community and every sect be true to its faith and perform its religious duties in accordance with that faith but we believe no religion sanctions the taking of human lives for the establishment of its right to play music before mosques or for the prevention of music before such places of worship. We may be pardoned if we say that it is not religion that is at the bottom of these quarrels but it is a false sense of prestige, that underlies all these dissensions. If Hindus and Muslims realize that they will have to live in India for ever and live as neighbours, is it not then possible for them to make up their differences and learn to live as good and friendly neighbours, while each following his own faith unhampered and unmolested by others and maintaining his communal individuality and distinctiveness? Man is said to be the greatest of God's creation. He is superior to other beings on account of his rationality. A little rational attitude on his part—an attitude of give and take—an attitude which is expected of every human being—may make life happy and smooth."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" DRAWS MORAL.

LONDON, April 6.

The Calcutta riots, says the "Daily Telegraph", afford yet another proof of the complete hopelessness of the realisation, as far ahead as anybody can foresee, of the aspiration which demands concession to India of full self-government and withdrawal of all British agencies of protection and administration—Reuter's Special.

GUJARATI LITERATURE

SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

RAO BAHADUR RAMANBHAI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth as the President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad held at Bombay:

The Parishad which owed its existence to the initiative of the late Mr. Ranjitram Vanabhai Mehta had now attained its age of majority by completing its twenty-first year. The enthusiasm created by the Parishad had prompted some to suggest that its activities should also be extended to problems like the improvement of school text-books, the encouragement of elocution, the framing of a scheme for a re-distribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis, and other subjects of public interest. But these enthusiasts often forget that extraneous activities like these, however desirable they might be, would suffer by being messed together in the same organization. There are others who propose that the Parishad should confer some mark of distinction such as a diploma on those who have proved their worth in the field of literature or those who, though without any actual achievement to their credit, are capable and desirous of showing their talents. But such a system has to meet with the difficulty of defining a "literateur" who should be called a "literary man?". Many writers desire to have such a hall-mark of recognition from the Parishad, though their merits do not entitle them to it. The best way for such people is to get a verdict from the public. The Parishad cannot concern itself with labelling indifferent writers with any mark of recognition. It is as idle as to label bottles containing simple water with the names of delicious "sherbet."

The question of electing the President of the Parishad creates more excitement in some people than that of the President of the Congress. They are only superficially interested in the subject of Gujarati language and literature, and are mainly attracted by the spectacular aspect of the Parishad. Unfortunately much acrimony and bitterness is introduced into the controversy, and some do not hesitate to bring the fatal spirit of communalism into it.

TRUE LITERATURE.

The main object of the Parishad is to encourage the development of language and true literature. The marks of true literature are (1) culture, which is the outcome of a wide study of the best writers (2) Purity and force in thought as well as in language, (3) Individuality and imagination, (4) The treatment of the subject should be characterized by seriousness, discrimination and a well-balanced judgment, (5) The style must be pleasant lucid and illuminating.

In this connection it is worth while quoting the opinions of famous authors on the subject.

Stopford Brooke says: "The history of English literature is the story of what great English men and women thought and felt, and then wrote down in good prose and beautiful poetry in the English language."

Lord Morley says:—Literature consists of all the books, and they are not so many where moral truth and human passions are touched with a certain largeness, sanity and attraction of form."

Prof. Hudson says: "Literature is a vital record of what men have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us."

Prof. James Kelley defines it as follows in the Encyclopaedia Britannica:—Literature may stand for the best expression of the best thought reduced to writing."

FAULTY CRITICISM.

The development of literature is closely connected with the development of language. Good ideas inevitably find expression in good style, and the effort to write a good style is prompts high thinking and a certain intensity of feeling. It was regrettable that much of modern Gujarati literature lacks the above qualities, and the language of the Gujarati newspapers is such that it can not be held up as a model. The method of criticism that usually finds favour in the press deals with the external circumstances of a writer rather than with the merits of his writings. It therefore hinders the true object of the Parishad.

Poetry was the first form of literature in ancient times. This is explained by the fact that feeling which is the spring of poetry precedes thought in the human mind. The old practice of reciting poetry aloud is now falling into disuse, with the result that the importance of rhyme is minimised in silent reading. This had encouraged the ignorance and neglect of the cannons of prosody. Coupled with this, the disregard of grammatical rules has led to the lowering of the standard of poetic literature, and a diminition of its force and vitality.

NOVEL'S PART IN LITERATURE.

In prose literature, the novel occupies a prominent position. This form of literature is quite recent dating from the latter half of the last century. Modern Gujarati novels are usually modelled on the English romances and novels. A romantic complexion is given to some novels by interweaving historical episodes with extraordinary situations of a fictitious nature. The materials for a romance one hardly to be found in the ordinary life of the Indians, much less in that of the Gujarati people. The old circumstances that gave scope for excitement and thrills, like wars and travelling on foot through unsafe roads, have now disappeared and replaced by a more pros-aic life. Nor have the people acquired a taste for adventures like crossing unfamiliar seas.

An additional reason for the absence of the extraordinary element in modern life is the poverty of the people to whom luxuries and enjoyments have become things of the past. In spite of this, there are enough material for romance to be found in certain features of present-day life.

New interests and passions are throbbing in the hearts of the people, and there is a constant interchange of thoughts between different parts of India and the world by means of the railway, the post and the press. These should afford ample occasions for adding attractiveness to the novel. But those who have a talent for writing novels spend their energies in writing short stories in newspapers and magazines.

LACK OF INSIGHT AND IMAGINATION.

There are not enough novelists who can write sustained stories with insight and imagination. Novels are a mirror of the social life, and they teach the people to see their own virtues and defects. Novel-writing is moreover a pleasant subject, and can be taken up by many of the educated classes, who can thereby render a useful service to the people as well as to literature.

The drama is a continuation of poetry and the novel. The production of this kind of literature in Gujarati began about fifty years ago, but now there is a set-back.

The stage has made great strides in recent times, and it has given rise to writers who write dramas to suit the exigencies and conditions of the modern stage. This has deteriorated the quality of the drama. The remedy for this is that cultured writers and amateur actors should take to writing dramas.

In the field of history also there is considerable scope for research and improvement. The history of our people should be written by our own people in our own language from original sources. Not content with this, we should also turn our attention to writing the history of other peoples. Gujarati literature is almost absolutely devoid of any works on economics, sociology and politics, and everything should be done to encourage the production of original works in these subjects. A comprehensive and up-to-date vocabulary is also a long-felt want.

NEED OF STUDY OF VERNACULARS.

The study of the vernaculars of other parts of India is also necessary, as the Gujarati language has been largely influenced by Hindi, Marathi, Bengali and other languages.

The literature of criticism is very little developed in Gujarati. Readers usually like to have their favourite authors eulogised, and the writers also expect mostly complimentary criticism. The ordinary criticism thus lacks impartiality and therefore loses in value Till these defects are remedied, sound literature of criticism could not be developed.

Parsi and Mahomedan writers in Gujarati should particularly turn their attention to subjects of general interest to Gujarati readers rather than to merely communal matters. They should consider Gujarati as their own mother-tongue and contribute their quota to its development, as many have already done with credit to themselves. As the poet Kavi Nandshanker says "Gujarat belongs to all who are born and bred up in the province, whatever their race religion or creed."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to Allahabad from Bombay.

Lady Lawrence visited the Leper Asylum at Matunga on Wednesday.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., arrived at Allahabad.

MR. KAMA CONVICTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 7.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Sadadwell Bribery Case in which Mr. Kama, the ex-Deputy Collector of Surat, was charged with accepting bribes from the public, in his capacity as a Government official.

Mr. Kama was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on each of the first two charges and six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on the third charge. The sentences will run consecutively.

COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Col. Gidney was entertained to-night to dinner by 150 members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community at the Grand Hotel. Responding to the toast of his health Col. Gidney impressed upon the audience the necessity of unity and the desirability of their regarding themselves as statutory natives of India who had to create their own place in the Indian National life under Swaraj. One thing which had impressed itself upon him during his recent visit to England was the fact that Anglo-Indians had to create their own position in the new India which was daily being brought into being. He appealed to them to sink their differences and join the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.—A. P.

TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE LITERATURE.

URGENT NEED TO RAISE STANDARD OF PUBLIC JUDGMENT.

"I am afraid that to-day the standard of public opinion is not high, and I am sure there is room for a great deal of work in educating and improving the public judgment. While I shall certainly not be remiss in invoking the law in appropriate cases. I cannot help feeling that legal action will not provide the remedy unless at the same time more is done to mobilize public opinion in a general attempt to raise the standard of taste and judgment.'

With these words, says the "War Cry," the Home Secretary concludes a letter in reply to an inquiry regarding the power of the law to prevent the publication and sale of indecent books in Great Britain. He describes the steps that are taken to detect and punish 'dealers in indecency,' and points out that the police cannot proceed against such persons until the offending publications are actually offered for sale. and concludes with the remark that a remedy will not be found unless the taste and standard of the public is raised.

In another direction attempts are being made to 'clean the stage,' and there are signs of a growing anxiety concerning the present moral laxity of which the Home Secretary's letter and the Bishop of London's conference are but welcome symptoms. Intelligent and loyal persons are seeing that unless something occurs to restore standards of thought and conduct serious damage will be done to the nation.

GENERAL LOWERING OF MORAL STANDARDS.

Subterranean traffic in obscenity is of less danger than the general lowering of moral standards. Perverts have always found a way of indulging their bestiality, and there is little danger of a widespread distribution of pornographic literature such as comes under the prohibition of the Obscene Publications Act. Of graver import is the complacency with which the mass of people behold the gradual degradation of public taste.

Respectable men and women will allow their children to read what they, twenty years ago, would have scorned to handle. Fathers now accompany their wives and daughters to see plays which, not long ago, would have been tabooed by the majority of the community. Matrons outdo maids in extremity of fashionable dress, and all this occurs, not because parents and children are intentionally less moral than were the people of the last generation, but because of an almost imperceptible lowering of the general standard of conduct.

A few weeks ago a girl-student at a secondary school was discovered reading a book which so shocked the school authorities that thoughts of expelling the culprit from the school were immediately entertained. The book in question was obtained in the ordinary way from the Public Library. Surely the blame should be shared by the girl and the library authorities. They, in turn, would not stock such books if the public taste was high enough to despise unworthy literature.

While there may be an element of truth in the assertions that the present state of affairs is the aftermath of the War, an expression of the new independence, or the inevitable reaction from recent strictness. the mere repetition of such truths does not help to restore the balance that is obviously lacking. If brilliantly gifted men will lend themselves to the portrayal of "the life of the dung-heap,' and sneer at those who protest, and if proprietors of the stage and of publishing houses will finance the propagation of their ideas, there is still left to the public the opportunity of encouraging or ignoring whom they will, and this power of choice is the determining factor. Shops are not established on open heaths. The purchaser. paying the piper, always calls the tune.

Agreeing upon the vital power of public opinion, can we not begin to do something to stop this insidious backsliding towards moral disaster? Salvationists doubtless take a bolder stand than many who profess to follow the standard of Christ. The theatre and worldly dress is renounced and literature is generally subject to strict examination. Could not more be done? There are now enough godly people in the country appreciably to influence public opinion, if intelligent use is made of all opportunities. Something more than public denunciation is needed. The moral tone of nation is only raised by the consistent lives of its citizens.

OTHER FORMS OF OBSCENITY.

Purity and refinement in moral matters should be so evident in every home, that the stranger becomes aware of it upon crossing the threshold. Newspapers and periodicals that 'stir the muck-heap for the greedy multitude' should never be seen there. Conversation should be free from vulgarity. Dress should be of such a character that it could be worn without embarrassment. Let the reader who thinks this standard too high remember that men and women of God are warriors, engaged in a stern war against the powers of darkness.

Many godly people occupy positions of some influence as tradesmen, members of committees, councils, etc., with frequent opportunities for 'educating and improving public judgment.' Such should prayerfully and patiently fight this evil. Among our Young People are thousands who, having light on questions of conduct and character, can greatly influence those with whom they come into contact by standing for purity.

One of the greatest needs of the day is a demonstration of the common, solid virtues. People of all religions should consider it their sacred duty to do all in their power to overcome this terrible soul destroying evil.

CO-OPERATION USELESS.

(Continuous from previous page).

Mangalsingh remarked that attainment of Swaraj would be impossible unless mass civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes were resorted to. But he confessed that the people were not prepared to adopt those measures just at present.—A. P.

AT AHMEDABAD.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The first day of the National Week was observed here yesterday. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar visited the Proprietary High School which is a National school and exhorted the students to spin on *takali*. In the evening the children of the Labour schools gave demonstration of spinning on *takali* in the Municipal Hall and at night Mr. Rajagopalachariar addressed a public meeting. He said that 6th April was a great day not only for India, but for the whole world. On that day they discovered that a subject people could fight even without armies. The speaker, however, regretted that they had not worked what he called the only political programme before them, namely, Khaddar work which gave employment to poor and hit Lancashire.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar will address a meeting of workmen this night.—A. P.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, April 6.

The National Week was inaugurated in Delhi this morning when a meeting was held at the office of the District Congress Committee and Swami Shradhanand hoisted the National Flag over the Committee's office.—A. P.

FOR THE SAKE OF MOTHERLAND.

PANDIT MOTILAL HAWKS KHADDAR IN STREETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was seen to-day, hawking khaddar in the streets of Allahabad. Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Swarajist, M.L.A., and other prominent Congress men were also accompanying him, selling khaddar.

FIGHTING LIQUOR EVIL.

A LABOUR UNION'S LEAD.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union has prepared an elaborate scheme for fighting the drink evil. It will form committees in different localities and carry on propaganda by means of lectures, house to house visits, etc. A regular record will be kept of the progress of those who promise to give up drink.—A. P.

A Rangoon message of April 6 says:—

Danish Consul informs that it is now definitely settled that Lieut. Herschend will sail for Bangkok on the 9th instant. A cablegram has been received from the Officer Commanding Danish Air Force confirming the arrangements made here to despatch the damaged plane to Bangkok and instructing Lt. Herschend to await at Bangkok till Botved's return and thereafter fly back to Copenhagen.

The s.s. "Loconia" with 626 tourist passengers on board arrived Rangoon on Wednesday evening and sailed this evening for Calcutta.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S RESIGNATION.

REFUSES DISCUSSION IN PRESS.

LAHORE, April 7.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding his recent resignation from the Executive Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee Lala Lajpat Rai said that at the present stage it was premature for him to make a statement on the subject. He informed the interviewer that the differences with Dr. Satyapal's party owing to which his colleagues had resigned would be referred to the All-India Congress Committee for consideration. Till the highest Congress authorities had pronounced their verdict he did not think it proper to discuss the matter in the public press

Pandit Motilal and Rangaswami Iyengar are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon in connection with Congress work

DEPARTURE FOR GENEVA.

Lala Lajpat Rai stated he would leave for Geneva probably towards the end of April —A. P.

MR. JIBANLAL CHATTERJEE.

TRANSFERRED TO MIDNAPORE GAIL.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Mr. Jibanlal Chatterjee, a State prisoner in Mandalay jail, was brought down to Calcutta under armed police escort yesterday and subsequently transferred to Midnapore Central Jail.—A.P.

SPANISH AIRMEN AT MANILA

LONDON, April 6.

Tripoli.—The Spanish airmen flying to Manila have arrived here.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

RISK TO FOREIGN LIVES.

LONDON, April 6.

Peking.—The Civil War and particularly the recent air raids are the subject of a Note to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Foreign Ministers in the course of which they draw attention to the risk to foreign lives and property at Peking and hope that the Chinese Government will immediately impress on the contending parties the necessity of averting the danger not only for humanity's sake, but also for the purpose of avoiding further interruptions to the international conference which is at present being held here.—Reuter.

THE CONFUSION IN CHINA.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

Speaking in Manchester, on the relations of China with the West, Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, one of the joint secretaries of the National Christian Council of China, recently described how the life of the old China, in the family, in education, and in industry, as well as in politics, had been broken down by the impact of West civilisation, and how the present confusion of the country, of which the Western Powers complained, had been caused by that impact.

Europeans might be inclined, he said, to despair at the fact that there was no Government to-day which could speak for the whole of China, but disunited as the country was, it was united, on the whole, about the way in which the foreign treaties should be dealt with. "Young China" considered that the nations of the West had produced the present problems, and it felt the pressure of the foreign interference in a way which prevented the Chinese turning themselves to the solution of their grave internal problems until the matter of their foreign relations had been settled.

Tracing the effect of Western influences on the family or clan system on which Chinese society had been founded for thousands of years, Dr. Hodgkin said that the break-up of the family system had brought conflict in place of age-long placidity. It was the direct result of the impact of Western ideas, and would have social consequences which it would be impossible to foresee. In the old China almost all industry was linked up with the family system, and the distinction between employers and employed was unknown, but contact with the West had brought modern industry into China, and with it exploitation in its worst form. The factory system was producing the sense of class war in a system which had hitherto been largely homogeneous, and the sense of conflict was spreading. In the Westernised schools, too, which provided for some seven million children—in many cases under a system which was extraordinarily good—the whole outlook of the Chinese on life was being changed, a scientific outlook taking th place of the old classical one.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

In politics the result of the pressure of the foreign Powers had been to make the central government much more important than it was before, and when we spoke of the impotence of the government in Peking we were speaking of something which meant much less to the Chinese than it did to ourselves. It was the foreign Powers who had wanted a strong central government to deal with—for their own purposes—but in the old China the provinces were largely autonomous. They would appreciate the difficulty which any central government was bound to have in trying to govern 400,000,000 people in a vast country where transport was poor, where many languages were spoken and the illiteracy was 90 per cent. and where such profoundly disturbing influences had been at work in the home, in industry, and in education.

Dr. Hodgkin described China as staggering under the blows of the West, blows which had struck at all the roots of her national life and seemed to crush the whole civilisation of the country. Yet the Chinese were not saying that they did not want anything from the West. He did not believe that there was any racial feeling in China to-day, as there was at the time of the Boxer rising. But were they not right in saying that they did not want their civilisation to be crushed? "We do want Western civilisation", they said, "but we don't want it on your terms." They did not deny the good that had come to them from the West, but they wanted to choose for themselves, not to have Westernism imposed on them in an attitude of racial superiority.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES.

TIME LIMIT FOR NOMINATIONS EXTENDED.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who is here has issued the following note:—

In consequence of the representations received from many provinces it has been decided to extend the time within which several Provincial Congress Committees are to select and send their nominations of candidates for the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils for confirmation by the Working Committee of the All-India Committee till 30th April next.—A. P.

RICH GOLD REEF

DISCOVERY IN PANAMA.

BRITISH CONCESSIONARIES' EXPLOITATION RIGHT.

LONDON, April 6.

The British Expedition's discovery of a rich gold reef in the Panama and the concessions granted to the British interests for its exploitation are the theme of an extraordinarily interesting announcement by Mr. Elliot Alves, the Chairman of the Panama Corporation. The concessions cover an area of approximately 3,000 square miles and provide that after a decade for exploration, all the areas selected by the concessionaries to be theirs in perpetuity.

The Expedition was made on behalf of a Syndicate of British businessmen including Mr. Solly Joel, Sir Alfred Mond and his son Mr. Henry. The concessions granted by the Government of Panama are the first of this kind ever granted to British interests. A decree has now been promulgated preventing similar concessions in future. The concessionaires will not be taxed, but will merely be obliged to pay a royalty of two per cent. on gold exported, and to construct necessary roads and bridges. Mr. Alves emphasises that the enterprise, although apparently of immense value, must be speculative till engineers had opened up the area and proved whether the discoveries were what the Panama Corporation believed them to be.—Reuter.

WANTED A STRONG EXECUNIVE.

SIR T. MORISON'S FEAR.

LONDON, April 7.

In a foreward to the history of British India by an Indian Mahomedan, published by Pitmans, Sir Theodore Morison dealing with the difficulties in the transformation of the autocratic Government in India into a popular Government says that even among the Europeans if unpractised in popular Government, representation plays strange tricks. Taine records that in the elections to the First Convention Vendee returned four representatives, all atheists and regicides. Yet a few months afterwards the people of Vendee rose to a man to die for Church and King.

Similar anomalies may exist to-day in the Indian Assemblies. Sir T. Morison wonders what unrepresented masses are thinking; for example, what the untouchables think of the Swarajists, and says that some day the gust of passion may sweep through the depressed castes and impel them to some wild jacquerie. "In that wild hour, if it ever comes, India will need not an elected Assembly but a strong Executive. The important question is not whether that Executive is composed of Englishmen or Indians, but whether it is capable of acting promptly and vigourously confident of official support".—Reuter.

DISILLUSIONED!

SIR MAHMAD IQBAL'S DISCOVERY.

LAHORE, April 6.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal has issued a statement to the press explaining why he joined the Punjab National Liberal League and then resigned its Vice-Presidentship and membership, and why, later, he permitted Mr. Chintamani to include his name among the signatories convening the United Nationalist Conference at Bombay. Sir Iqbal says he was assured by certain friends that the Liberal League would make united efforts to end the present deplorable Hindu Mahomedan tension and try to bring the two communities together in the Punjab. He therefore joined the League, but was soon after disillusioned and found that the chances of unity were remote and slender.

The reason why he put his signature on the manifesto issued on behalf of the Nationalist Party recently formed by Mr. Chintamani, was that this party would not oppose any particular political party, but later he discovered that the conference had been convened specially to oppose the Swarajists. Sir Iqbal disclaims connection with any particular party whatsoever, and avows that all that he desires is the improvement of mutual relations between the communities in India, and feels that the present strained relation between Hindus and Mussalman in the Punjab is a cause of shame to all concerned, and detrimental to the best moral and economic interests of the country.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 6.

Tunis.—The Spanish aviators arrived on Tuesday from Algiers. One landed and others continued towards Tripoli.—Reuter.

A Brussels message says:—The Belgian airmen have arrived at Athens from Cairo. They took 8½ hours to cross the Mediterranean owing to a high wind, hail and fog.

Conditions over Crete were so bad that they had to make a detour.

A Naples message says:—"The Australian cricket team has arrived here."

PLAGUE IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, April 6.

Plague is at present raging in Amritsar and a number of deaths are reported every day.—A. P.

LONDON LETTER.

LABOUR & MRS. BESANT'S BILL.

THE DISCLOSURES OF SIND.

"PRIZE OF DELHI" — AND ROME.

MEDICAL HELP FOR THE RIFF.

BRIAND THE PHŒNIX.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, March 11.

The very mild flutter of protest against the provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill, which "The New Leader" indulged in, thus imitating the cool attitude of the Independent Labour Party towards this Bill, hardly survived the assaults of Messrs. Scurr and Howell. They indignantly defended the criticised proposal, and actually defended it on the very grounds that we condemn it. They said: "The Bill has seven classes of franchise. . . . It proposes adult suffrage for the village." But they admit that adult suffrage is ousted from every other stage of electoral activity. In the Councils that matter, that do things and affect the economic and commercial life of the nation, the franchise is narrowed down and left in the hands of the better-off classes, the official and privileged classes.

ARISTOCRACY OF LABOUR.

Messrs. Howell and Scurr made a great point of the provision, in the case of the elections to legislatures, for the vote to be given to members of Trade Union Councils or similar official bodies. Not to trade unionists, of course, but to what is in effect a special class. In the case of provincial assemblies, electors under the Bill will include persons with a land tax of Rs. 30, an occupation rental of Rs. 50, or an income or allowance of Rs. 25 month. For the Central Legislative Assembly: Land tax Rs. 50,—rent Rs. 75, income or allowance Rs. 40 per month.

LOYALTY TO THE "HEAD."

The Editor comments on this defence and these figures: that the provincial franchise is undemocratic, and would exclude all but a few selected workers,—while the privileged trades' councillors would be always swamped by the members of Chambers of Commerce etc. Then fell a silence on "The New Leader", whereas on the contrary a vigorous offensive should be maintained against the Commonwealth Bill. After a fortnight's quiescence, Messrs. K. M. Pannikar and J. P. Sinha have aroused renewed interest by sending to this journal a protest against the contention of Messrs. Scurr and Howell that the support of the Madras Labour Union proves the Commonwealth Bill is a good Bill for the workers of India. Messrs. Pannikar and Sinha say: "It is the one solitary Labour organisation which has supported the Bill, and it is worth while to note that its new President is one who is "pledged to unswerving loyalty with the Outer Head (Mrs. Annie Besant) for any object which she declares to be the work of the Masters'—whoever they are." A crushing criticism, in our opinion.

INDIA IN LABOUR PRESS.

It would be improper to leave this subject without thanking Mr. Brailsford, "The New Leader" and the "I. L. P.", for the watchful and critical eye turned upon such claims. The current issue of "The New Leader" is very full of India and matters Indian. An article on Gods and Ascetics by Stan Harding is not only well written, but is delightfully illustrated by Mukul Dey ("Sakuntala Takes Leave of the Forest"). Among the leaderettes is a sympathetic reference to the motion in favour of the ill-treated prisoners, adopted in the Legislative Assembly. It winds up with the words: "Why are these prisoners hunger-striking? We trust that the Labour Party will demand the release of the untried men." In a paragraph on "Buried Cities" a reference is made to a little-explored avenue of Indian history.

THE DISCLOSURES OF SIND.

"Under the mounds of sand in the Indus valley Sir John Marshall and his Indian colleagues are finding cities which date from . . . 3,000 years before the Christian era, and beneath these again are rich traces of still earlier cultures. It was a great and prosperous civilisation . . . akin to that of Sumeria, with which it must have traded by sea, but it seems to have been more than a colony. . . . The men, as they depicted themselves, were low-browed and broad-headed, with flat noses and thick lips. Evidently they were the dark Dravidians, whom the invading Aryans affected to despise, banned as unclean, and pictured as monkeys. But the fact would seem to be that these Aryans were the barbarians, who overthrow a much higher civilisation. Everywhere these kinsmen and ancestors of ours came as destroyers—to Crete, to India, and eventually to the Graeco-Roman world. The "Nordic" race had invariably a high conceit of itself, but the explorer's spade is teaching us modesty."

NEW RACES TO ORDER.

It may be permitted to doubt if Englishmen will allow themselves to learn anything from any excavations, except perhaps the excavation of mineral ores. I pass over the excavations at Caerleon, which would prove a great deal about the Saxon and the Celt and might exercise a beneficial influence on the Saxon character, if it were susceptible to such influences. The "white man" par excellence, Britisher or Yankee, can wriggle out of any uncomfortable verdict. His latest feat is to declare, through the mouth of Dr. Hrdlicka of Washington, that he is not "Nordic" at all. If he would go a step further, and scrap all these artificial human classifications, we might be more ready to fall in with the new movement. It is, however, a different thing merely to vote one's self out of a race when its characteristics get a bit disreputable. Further, these characteristics are left intact on the shoulders of other nations who perhaps deserve them as little. Dr. Hrdlicka (cynics declare that our illiterate cousins refer to him as Doc Hard-liquor) says Americans are an intermediate type, balanced, moderate, with few extremes and no vices worth referring to!

PRIZES OF DELHI AND OF ROME.

When Captain Gladstone Solomon ably formulated the proposal, still far from realisation, but very widely approved, of a "Prize of Delhi", one type of critic regarded it as an unjustifiable copy of an "expensive French institution." I suppose there were very few who thought anything of my own criticism, that the selected Indian students would be half-starved and inadequately paid. What was uppermost in the criticism was the inadequacy of luxurious European standards of art patronage to the circumstances of India and Indians.

Well, here is M. Georges Suarez describing in "Le Petit Journal" of Paris on "The Destitution of the Villa Medicis." This home of French art, where are housed the winners of the world-renowned Prix de Rome is not only starved for establishment funds, but as regards its students' maintenance. M. Suarez says: "They are sixteen in number; who pay for their ambition to add another jewel of their own glory to the Crown of French art. They pay by anxiety, by the intolerable fear of the future and let us say, frankly, by actual misery. Before the war, they stayed four years at the Villa and received each 600 francs per month, then worth say £24. To-day they are paid 900 francs per month, worth less than £7. (Translated into terms of cost of living, this is: Italian index of living, 375 to the pre-war 100; increased allowance to the Prix de Rome scholars, 150 to the pre-war 100.)

ART AND MISERY.

And even this trifling increase of allowance, unfit to meet increased cost of living, is balanced by the foolish reduction of the period of training from four to three years. In addition, since the war it is permitted to married artists to reside with their wives at the Villa. "All professional expenses have to be met by the students." So life at the Villa covers tragedies, destinies blanched and warped by unwarrantable privations.

So M. Suarez goes on to demand for the Director (who himself is afraid to make a demand or a complaint) a more logical budget, and for the students a living wage. Either this must be done by State votes, or the Villa must be granted a charter entitling it to accept and control gifts, donations and bequests.

A THRILLING RUMOUR.

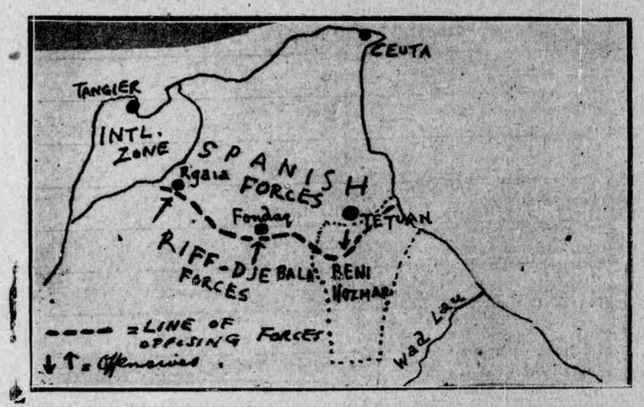
I am not here alluding to the report in the "Daily Express" that the Riffians have captured Tetuan. We take all striking news nowadays with a good deal of coolness and reserve. In particular, the statements of Mr. Harris, "The Times'" Tangier correspondent, are becoming quite unreliable

As "The Daily Telegraph" has been, on the other hand, like "The Westminster Gazette" very well-informed and very fair, as to Riffian events, I am inclined to believe and hope that it may be correct in its latest announcement. It is that "in future the French and Spanish authorities will permit medical dressings to be sent for the wounded in the Riff."

Mr. Ameer Ali has wired to Tangier, to ascertain if the report is official. If it proves so, stores will soon follow. Up to now it has been impossible to get stores in,—and several hundred pounds of Riff Relief money have been devoted to Riff Refugees' Relief, principally Djebala flying from the seat of the Franco-Spanish joint occupation. Recently the Riff authorities decided to admit medical stores for the relief of the Frenchmen and Spaniards, prisoners in the Riff. That was one result of Captain Canning's visit to the Riff in November-December last.

It will indeed be a victory for the British Red Crescent, for Mr. Ameer Ali, for Captain Canning and the Riff Committee, if this struggle for the admission of medical supplies and advisers to the Riff shall have been finally won. John Arnall may rest a little more comfortably in his Tangier grave if this triumph is achieved for his dearest wish.

THE SPANISH AND RIFF FORCES.



The only way of understanding the current reports of the action around Tetuan is to follow them on an adequate map. Most of the maps turned out by geographers and mapmakers, are useless. Taking the triangle Tangier-Ceuta-Tetuan, one can soon appreciate that the Spanish are in occupation of the area between the international zone and Ceuta-Tetuan; while the confederacy of Riff-Djebala tribes holds its line close up to Tetuan, and to the Spanish military posts at Rgaia and Fondouq (or Fondak).

As the Riff-Djebala forces have been bombarding Tetuan with increasing efficiency, the Spanish have advanced (as in 1925) to Qudia Taher and Dar Riad. In this mountainous region of the Beni Hozmar tribe, the Riff and Djebala are making a desperate resistance to the Spanish advance which has been assisted by Spanish warships shelling the coast in the region of the Wad Lau (or river Lahou.) The Riff forces withdrew their guns before evacuating Ain Zitoun, and I hear that another bombardment of Tetuan may soon follow.

The Riff-Djebala retort will, it is said be to attack the Spanish posts of Rgaia and Fondak, but while this may prevent the Spanish following up the advance towards the Wad Lau, it cannot much affect the capture of Ain Zitoun. The latter was the position from which the Riffs bombarded Tetuan.

It is worth noting that this "advance" of the Spanish, which was really a counter-attack, has been attended by results very different from the triumphant and barbarous victory of Qudia Taher in 1925. Then, a stream of Riffian heads and ears poured into gloating and exulting Tetuan,—that is, official Tetuan. To-day a stream of wounded, both the Spanish jailbirds of the Foreign Legion and the mercenary native "regulares," has poured into the hospitals of Tetuan, which are full. Some of the wounded are being sent to Ceuta, and even to Spain. The Franco-Spanish papers and telegrams speak only of "400 wounded," but the hospitals of Tetuan (reported "crowded") have accommodation for over 400.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

At the same time, on the South, the tenacity and good equipment of the Riff forces are receiving unwilling praise from the French. In the latter part of February the Riffs advanced into the previously "submitted" area of the Mtioua tribe, and by 26th had re-occupied their old positions south of Bou Redoud. Since then French regular troops have made a counter-offensive with the help of "loyal natives" Senhadjas of Mosbah etc.) This is reported to have succeeded, to the extent that "all the positions occupied before February 26 are now" (March 11th) in French hands. That still leaves the Riffs considerably south of the theoretical frontier line separating the so-called "Spanish" from "French" territory.

The chief feature is the presence of Riffi-Djabala forces so far south that they are reported as having begun at Kelaa in the Sless country exactly the same offensive as they delivered in the Mtioua country. They occupy the Djebel Messaud, just north of Kelaa-es Sless.

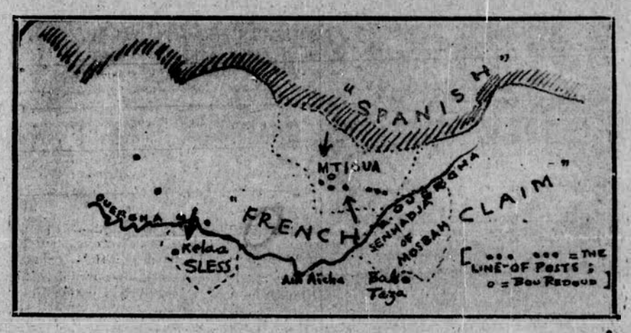
ABDUL KRIM STRONG AND READY.

A pathetic and surprised note is struck in the Paris correspondence of the "Daily Telegraph" of Tuesday. It runs:—"It has been thought that, owing to the land and sea blockade, Abdul Krim would have been short of war material, but the preparations he is making shows that he is still plentifully furnished, and it is suggested that he was supplied from abroad during the winter when the French watch on the sea was relaxed."

It is very remarkable that every word uttered by Captain Gordon Canning about the hopeful position of the Riffi is now being confirmed. The French would still do well to listen to him; but the financial crisis of France having brought back to "power" the unspeakable M. Briand, friends in Paris inform me that the war will go on. "Whatever you say, and however you organise, the warmongers will carry out the programme to the end of this summer. It would only irritate them to raise the question just now. M. Briand may form all the Ministries he likes, he will not retain power for any length of time. Try again when he falls definitively."

"PLUS CA CHANGE."

In France, as you know, the more things change the more they stay as they were. The fall of M. Briand has been succeeded by his being entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. Could only some enterprising Frenchman have resolved to go in, face opposition and sabotage and tax the French,—he could have stabilised the franc, relieved the crisis and consigned the "Lloyd-George of France," M. Briand, to the limbo of unpleasant memories. The really-truly "fall of M. Briand" would be of great assistance in enabling the 'Chambre' to proceed with the peace pourparlers which is had the temerity to vote (and another noted financial mouthpiece, should afterwards run away, by guaranteeing a majority to the unscrupulous political juggler. If M. Herriot, even with his Banque de France celebrity, or M. Caillaux,



come along eventually as "president du conseil," it is almost sure that Peace parleys would be resumed after the new Ministers had settled down. Now, however, the programme of a 1926 campaign will be pursued without interruption, save as interruptions as Abdul Krim and his able chief of staff Sidi Mohamat create for the French.

THE RETURNING DESERT.

Capt. Angus Buchanan, M. C. has written an entertaining volume on "The Sahara" (John Murray, 21s. net.) He and a film-photographer travelled from Kano in Nigeria to Touggourt in Algeria, taking fifteen months and killing 35 camels in the job. The writer emphasises the precariousness of human existence in the unconge-nial Sahara, but makes it clear that it is not all desert. However, the sum of his conclusion is that the desert is increasing and getting worse. Hunters have killed off the wild beasts, human life is decreasing, there is a decreasing yield of human, brute and vegetable life. The author attributes it to increasing sand, the drying-up and dying-out of vegetation. The great desert of Africa is creeping in on the labours of man, like the Kalahari far to the South. We always understood that the coming of the French and of the English was going to expand the area of cultivation and push back the area of aridity. To-day the old caravan routes are unused; the commerce of the Sahara is dying, if not dead; and even the oases seem paralysed. Is this a sample of how the European will restore the fertility of that "once-fertile region Mesopotamia?"

NATIONAL WEEK IN BOMBAY

Maulana Shaukat Ali making a plea for one strong united national party, at the public meeting held on the opening day of the National Week at the Congress House, Bombay.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE MEETING.

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WOMEN'S PROTEST.

NO PILGRIMAGE TO PALITANA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

A crowded meeting of about three to four thousand Jain women of Ahmedabad was held under the auspices of the Jain Swayam Sewak Mandal, on the 4th instant, in the Hathibkhana compound of Ratanpole, under the presidentship of Shreemati Saraswati Ben. Various Jain ladies spoke about the hardships and harassments caused by the enumeration of pilgrims at Palitana allowed by the Agent to the Governor-General in States of Western India from the 1st of April, 1926. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of Jain women of Ahmedabad hereby resolve that until a satisfactory and honourable solution of the Shetrunjaya problem is announced by Sheth Anandji, all Jain brothers and sisters are earnestly requested to stop going to pilgrimage to Palitana."

MR. PATEL & ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

INVITED TO STAND FROM GUJERAT

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Hyderabad under date April 7:—

In reply to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee's invitation to Mr. V. J. Patel, the Speaker of the Assembly, to stand for the Assembly from a Non-Mahomedan Constituency of Sind, Mr. Patel has sent the following reply:—

"Gratefully appreciate your Committee's most generous offer, more particularly the reasons prompting them. My neutral political life since the acceptance of the Assembly Chair requires, I should not throw myself into the rough strife of contested election and should, therefore, select a single seat constituency to secure my election unopposed if possible. Gujerat friends having already invited me to stand from Gujerat, regret inability to avail myself of your offer. Trust the Committee will not misunderstand me.

GASSED IN THE GREAT WAR.

AN EX-GUNNER'S PLIGHT.

Many of our ex-soldiers are still suffering from the privations they endured while on active service; the constant exposure and nerve racking experiences have left their mark on many a man, and some indeed are little better than human wrecks. How ex-Gunner Robert Wm. Hopwood, of 111, Palgrave Road, Yarmouth, was rescued from this fate was recently told to a newspaper reporter.

"I served for three years in Bulgaria and the East in the 65th Brigade Machine Gun Corps, and never once got home on leave," said Mr. Hopwood. "On the Vardar front, when 5,000 poison gas shells came over, I was badly gassed. As a consequence I was laid up for twenty-eight weeks in the 49th General Hospital near Salonica, and I came out suffering from disordered action of the heart and debility. After I came back to England I suffered from internal pain, and was operated on for appendicitis. Then when I came out of hospital I used to have awful pains, particularly at the back of my shoulders. I was so weak, too, that often when I came home from work I felt unable to take off my boots.

"During the summer, if it was extra warm, I was soon done up, and it took all the life out of me. At times I seemed entirely devoid of strength and energy. I took a nerve medicine, but it did not do me any good. Night after night I could get no rest. Then I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to try them. I had not been taking the pills long before there was an improvement. I could eat better, and was able to get a good night's rest. As I continued with the pills I could feel my strength returning day by day. My work was no longer a burden to me, and now I am quite well and strong, and able to enjoy life. I am certain I owe my present fitness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would not be without them."

Do not delay, but begin, if you are ailing or weak, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

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Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakker, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"NO RELIGION FOR A SLAVE."

DR. KITCHLEW'S FAITH IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

LUCKNOW, April 6.

"A slave can have no religion," said Doctor Saifuddin Kitchlew in an impassioned voice while replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the Lucknow Municipal Board this evening. The Doctor who is optimistic by nature did not feel despondent because of the gloomy political situation which he thought was but a feeble reaction of the partial failure of the great movement of Non-Co-operation. He fully believed in Gandhiji's original programme and as far as he was personally concerned he was as good a Non-Co-operator that day as he ever was. He did not agree with the present policy of the Swaraj Party but did not want to put obstacles in its way. He however, hoped that they would sooner or later be disillusioned and come back to the country for the nation could never win its freedom through Assemblies and Councils. All that talk of Swaraj was meaningless, unless they had genuine Hindu-Moslem Unity. Dr. Kitchlew very much regretted and sorely felt that the Hindu community was not trusting him otherwise he could have put a common constructive programme before the country to be worked by all communities. He, however advised the people not to further embitter the already embittered feelings between the two communities. For, even viewing from a purely selfish or communal angle the attainment of Swaraj was their first and foremost necessity.—P. P. I.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, April 6.

At to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council a bill to amend the existing municipalities act was passed after minor discussion. The amending bill was introduced by a non-official member some months previously to provide for the contingency when a vote of non-confidence is passed by the board against the chairman. The existing Act makes no provision for such an emergency. Government cannot, under the law as it stands, intervene with effect in such circumstances. The bill as passed today adds among other clauses the following new clause to the existing municipalities act:—

If a board has passed by majority consisting of not less than one half of the members of the board for the time being a vote of non confidence in its chairman (not being an ex-officio chairman) and at any subsequent meeting held not less than three weeks nor more than three months subsequent thereto, has by a majority consisting as aforesaid adopted a resolution calling upon him to resign, such chairman shall within three days of receipt of the notice that such resolution has been adopted submit his resignation in the manner prescribed.

After the passage of the bill the council discussed some non-official resolutions but before the day's scheduled business had been gone through the council adjourned for want of quorum there being only 16 non-official and five official members present. This is the third day within a period of two weeks that the meeting of the U. P. Council had to be abandoned for lack of quorum. All these three days were allotted to the transaction of non-official business.—A. P.

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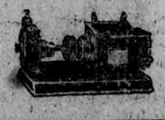

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Economic & Financial Review

REGIME OF A FAILURE

BY "KRISTODAS."

The achievements or the lack of them during the regime of Lord Reading which ended last week have been dealt with and will be dealt with from a political point of view in the different organs of public opinion from their own standpoints. Besides the political aspect of the regime of an Indian administrator, there is the commercial and economical aspect and it would not be out of place to see if from this standpoint the late Vicergal administration can be deemed to be a failure or a success. The Indian Merchants' Chamber presented an address to Lord Reading on his arrival on this country, an address which, according to the noble lord himself, was "a most carefully compiled general statement of political and economic grievances." In the very first paragraph of this address the Chamber reminded his lordship of the critical period, both politically and commercially, through which the country was passing at the time and made a reference to the watch-word of his lordship had adopted for work in this country, viz., the watch-word of Justice. Shelley referred to one other word which was very much abused by misuse, and Lord Reading must have found or will find if he devotes a few of the quiet moments he will now get to a close introspection that he committed a great mistake when he proclaimed to the world his adoption of this particular watch-word. The Chamber referred to the grievous disappointment which was the fate of the country after being "actively associated with the rest of the Empire in the prosecution of the greatest war in the history of the world in no spirit of commercial bargaining but with a feeling of sincere loyalty." All the events which had happened in the political field on the eve of the arrival of Lord Reading had resulted in a deep discontent which according to the Chamber had "naturally reacted on the commercial and industrial life of the country." A reference was then made to the ebb tide which had set in in the industrial world owing to the trade depression and a hope was expressed that through his lordship's "wise and sagacious experience of the commercial and financial world a way might be found with the co-operation of the commercial community to prevent an economic disaster and to preserve for the country the benefit which might have accrued recently through the direction of Indian capital in industrial enterprises." The sad and miserable tale of the sale of Reverse Councils was brought to the notice of his lordship and it was observed that the country looked forward to him "for Justice being done and a solution more in consonance with the interest of India's toiling millions." The address which was a fairly lengthy one then touched upon the position of Indians in the Colonies and trusted that his lordship would be pleased to secure for Indians a status in the Dominions similar to what is enjoyed by British citizens and thus help in removing one of sorest grievances of the Indian people." In conclusion relief was sought from the crushing military burden, for "even our taxable capacity is limited and already over-strained." I have to crave the indudgence of my readers for this little glimpse in the past in order that they may appreciate the question if the regime which has just ended proved a failure or a success. His lorship did not naturally, shrewd statesman that he was, make any definite statements nor give any clear cut promises but he said "People cannot always live even in a spiritual country like India at the extreme height of noblest ideals since we are only human beings but that we together, British and Indians, reached those attitudes should always be a bond between us."

BETWEEN THEN AND NOW.

Five years have elapsed since then, an eventful five years daring which the Indian people rose to their loftiest height of self-respect and manhood and womanhood and have been hurled back, in whatever light you view the situation, upon the dull, dreary, deadening routine of the every-day life of a subject nation viz., internecine warfare, following mean and ignoble ends, leaving off the pursuit of the Holy Grail, and relaxing all the efforts which had been spurring them on to noble achievements. During the time that this political transformation was taking place, commercial and industrial India has been learning to its cost that any hopes they might have entertained with regard to the Viceroyalty of Lord Reading were dashed to pieces. The Currency and Exchange situation, which has always been, since it assumed such a sinister development in 1893, one of the inglorious records of the British history in this country, has still remained the same, if not grown worse, during these five years. Year after year the Indian commercial community had been pressing upon the attention of the Government of India the desirability of erasing from the statute book that infamous amendment in the Currency and Coinage Acts which has made possible a two shilling rupee and yet backed up by the vested interests of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and British manufacturers, not even the little finger of his Lordship was lifted up to bring relief to the country. When the situation was found to be critical and when even the European Chambers had to admit the necessity for a review of the monetary situation his Lordship appointed, with a fanfare of trumpets, a Royal Commission which was condemned by the whole of the Indian opinion as no other Commission has been. The depression to which the Chamber referred in their address to Lord Reading so far back as 1921 has only deepened during this interval with the result that the pristine and nascent industry of this Presidency has come to a crisis, several industries which were started during the boom period following the war have disappeared or are about to disappear, the coal and jute industries of Bengal are also not in the best of circumstances and also with the result that there is an acute and an almost tragic unemployment specially among the middle class people. In order to take away the public mind from all this economic and financial failure of his lordship's administration, he has announced the appointment of a Royal Agricultural Commission. Commercial and industrial people have found their own and their mentality is not what it was say about two decades back. They are some of the ablest and acutest critics of the Government and their criticisms prove many a time to be a thorn in the side of the Government. All these inconvenient critics may now be side-tracked, at least that is the hope of the Government, if the interests of agriculturists are pitted against those of trade and industries and industrial reorganisation and development are postponed for giving so-called help to scientific agriculture. The purchase of stores is always one if the most convenient and handy instruments of every civilised country for encouraging its indigenous industries. The policy of the Government of India, however, despite emphatic resolutions of the Indian Legislature and representations of the Indian business community, has not changed to the slightest extent and indents worth crores of rupees are still placed with the High Commissioner for India in London, who places his orders with British manufacturers. The cry for an Indian mercantile marine is also an old one and despite the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee nothing has yet been done excepting the promise to provide a training ship in this direction. All this is a catalogue of sins of commission and omission of the Government of India when Lord Reading was at its helm and looking to this there can be but one opinion among businessmen and industrialists and economists that the last Viceregal regime has proved a failure. There is one thing viz., the abolition of the cotton excise duty which may be written on the credit side of that administration and even with regard to this, as some of the British critics themselves have said, the relief came too late just like all the acts of British administration and was practically forced upon the Government by the strength of public agitation and the strike of mill-workers. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association, being perhaps the only Indian public body to do so, presented an address to Lord Reading but the address refers only to the cotton excise duty and is a barren and desultory reading. They could not perhaps find any other incident on which to congratulate his lordship, as otherwise they would have mentioned it, which only shows that even in the opinion of businessmen like the Bombay Mill-owners' Association the Viceregal regime has proved barren of any beneficial result save and except the abolition of the excise duty.

INCAPACITY FOR HELP OR SYMPATHY.

To the record described above may be added the utter incapacity of the Government of India to have achieved anything, at least upto the present, with regard to the position of Indians in British Colonies, specially South and East Africa. All this record reminds one of the problem which presented itself before Nekhlyudov, hero of Tolstoy's famous novel "Resurrection", when he found some prisoners, who were being carried to Siberia, dying on their way to the station from extreme heat. He asked himself as to who was guilty for their murder and came to the conclusion that "no one was guilty and yet the men had been murdered by those people who were not guilty of their death." The following soliloquy of Nekhlyudov is interesting:—

"All this comes," thought Nekhlyudov, "from the fact that all these people—governors, inspectors, police officers, and policemen—consider that there are circumstances when human relations are not necessary between human beings. All these men, Maslennikov, and the inspector, and the convoy officer, if they were not governors, inspectors, officers, would have considered twenty times before sending such a mass of people out in such heat—would have stopped twenty times on the way, and seeing a man growing weak, gasping for breath, would have led him into the shade, would have given him water and let him rest, and if an accident had still occurred, they would have expressed pity. But not only did they not do this, but they hindered others from doing it, because they thought not of men and their duty towards them but only of the office they themselves filled, and considered the obligations of that office to be above human relations. That is the whole matter," Nekhlyudov continued. 'If once we admit—be it only for an hour or in some exceptional case—that anything can be more important than a feeling of love for our fellows, then there is no crime which we may not commit with easy minds, free from feelings of guilt." As long as there is the Moloch of Imperialism and India is considered as a vassal State, it is not possible to have her claims to political enfranchisement or commercial and industrial independence recognised and respected. It is not so much the men as the system which is at fault.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartly commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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WHAT IS YOUR GOAL

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So that there shall be no obstacle to those who would profit the most from "The Marvels of Coueism," the publishers have arranged to distribute no less than 10,000 copies, entirely free of charge. A certain number have been reserved for our readers, but early application is imperative, or you may be disappointed. Simply send your name and address to: The Coue-Orton Institute, Ltd., Dept. 301 Holborn Viaduct House, London, E.C. 1, (England) enclosing, if you wish, 3 annas in stamps to cover postage, and you will have made a definite sure step towards the achievement of your desires. Then you will be able to prove for yourself that the power which made, at least one man world-famous, can be enjoyed, to its full, in your own case.

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LONG LIVE THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The National Federation meetings have come and gone. Several persons who had spent some of the best years of their lives in rendering national service, met together to resolve to work the reforms and they have ended by adding another party in our midst. During our present day discussions, it is sometimes forgotten that the leaders cannot lead unless they have the people to follow them. They cannot be the spokesmen of the people without the people's consent. The ultimate authority of the leaders rests upon the willing obedience of the people. The leaders in the National Federation camp are in imminent danger of forfeiting the reverence, affection and confidence of the people. They have so far succeeded in puzzling the people, who feel like an army on the march to capture a fortress, which has received contradictory instructions from its commanders. The troops halt, and waver. A whisper runs from rank to rank that all is not well; doubt, uncertainty, resentment raise the heads and the collective vigour and discipline suffer.

The people are not prepared to allow victory to escape them because some of their commanders cannot command. They are not prepared to stand at ease whilst their fondest hopes are being dashed to the ground and their future happiness and lives are being jeopardised, and all the patient work of many weary years is being undone and the Congress flag is being sought to be lowered in the dust. Rather than that should happen, they are prepared to tear the ribbon of honor from off their breasts and to disown their erstwhile generals for ever. Killing a serpent is no murder.

Before they do so, the people beg to make a respectful submission and give a final warning. The submission is that all these leaders should make up their differences and unite to lead the people to victory under the Congress flag. by carrying out the construction programme laid down by Congress. This department of National Service is ten thousand times more urgent and valuable than the entry of a few persons in the legislatures. The true foundation of national greatness lies in preparing and fitting the people for Swaraj. Do the Federationists venture to deny this?

The public are prepared to make allowances for personal weaknesses and idiosyncracies and let by-gones be by-gones. They desire to avoid, if possible, judging between general and general and apportioning the blame. The people wish, if possible, to be loyal to all their old leaders and to be led by them, united, but they have heard too much of legislatures and captures of seats and their patience is exhausted. And therefore they give this warning. Mass meetings are about to be organised throughout India at which the people will express their deep discontent and keen regret at the utter want of responsibility and statesmanship of the leaders who cannot or will not unite, in face of common danger, to lead the people to victory under the Congress flag, and will disown them for ever. The people are determined to assert their sovereignty and, unless the leaders take immediate heed, will do so, with probably startling results. Long live the Congress. Who among the leaders is prepared to undertake its constructive programme?—Yours, etc.,

N. H. P.

MILK SUPPLY OF BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that the civic fathers, as well as the leading medical gentlemen of Bandra, took up the question of pure milk supply.

The appointment of a qualified department by the Bombay Municipality and the prosecutions of milk sellers by the Magistrates has already improved the quality of the milk sold in Bombay.

It is high time therefore, that there should be a qualified officer appointed by the Bandra Municipality to supervise the quality of the milk sold in Bandra and to have the milkmen who supply adulterated milk prosecuted and punished.

Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are carefully examined, and those found unfit for human consumption deliberately destroyed.

Why then milk on which the health of the adults, the sick and the little ones in particular depends, be left to the tender mercies of Bhajyyas and Kathiawaris, who do not hesitate to mix not less than 75 per cent. and more of water to the milk from the nearest supply of any water stored anywhere. This can be tested by means of a lactometre by anybody at any time. No wonder that typhus has been prevalent in this otherwise healthy place.—Yours etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, April 6.

SIR HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the first day of my admission as a patient in this hospital I have been seeing and experiencing the ideal relationship between a patient and a hospital. All the patients are well looked after by the honorary physicians, surgeons, and doctors like Drs. A. K. Dalal, T. O. Shah, J. N. Mehta, P. T. Patel, J. L. Desai, P. M. Desai, B. B. Yodh, C. D. Gandhy, M. M. Desai and C. M. Shah. The nurses and sisters go on performing their duties always cheerfully and are ready at any moment to supply the needs of a patient. One can really see the divine brother-sisterly love existing between the patients and the members of the staff. The patient leaves the hospital with a heart full of gratitude and determined to serve the hospital for ever.

This hospital badly requires help from the general public. This is the place wherein all can serve humanity.—Yours, etc.

A PATIENT.

Bombay, March 29.

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CROSSING THE RUBICON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Cesar undertook the conquest of Italy, the act of crossing the river Rubicon was the first and significant step of his enterprise. Hence the phrase—"to pass the Rubicon"—signifies: to take the decisive step by which one is committed to a very hazardous enterprise. Now the real representatives of the Indian people (the Swarajists) will have, in this memorable year (Kshaya), "to pass the Rubicon" of the tremendous forces of the bureaucracy cum new party within the next few months before they reach the gates of Swaraj; and ah! what a fierce and merciless fight it threatens to be the future historian of Indian politics will properly delineate in his own time. At one stroke, and with a very impetuous, joint attempt the peoples' Representative Institution, the peoples' popular party and their trusted representatives are almost threatened to be swept away and sunk in oblivion!

The chimerical and romantic zeal of the new party seems to be directed more towards the iconoclastic work than to carry forward, in the same spirit, the good work which its immediate predecessor is going to be forced to leave. The feigned sweetness of their speeches in a frothy style is clogging and making one feel sick of it; its borrowed brightness dazzles and gives one pain; and if there is any gold in it, it has already been expanded to an almost impalpable superfice under the operation of many a gold beater long ere now.

One single sentence: "Each vote given to the Swaraj Party is a vote given to the bureaucracy" is in itself a concentrated poem of a latent 'Hate,' hurld at the former in a pretended dislike of the latter; and of such, as a poet has said, 'he best can paint them who feels them the most." The proverbial and boasted chastity of a woman in old age (Vridha nari pativrita) can be distinctly read in their lack of vigorous intention and sincere obtestation hitherto in the cause of Swaraj; and their sudden waking up now from the well enjoyed lethargy of two or three decades is, as admitted by them, an index of their unwholesome desire to build, perhaps a hut on the same site after desecrating and destroying the temple of their high-souled rivals in the field.

It is reported of Agrippina, the mother of Nero that being told that if ever her son came to be an Emperor he would be her murderer, she is said to have made this reply: "I am content to perish, if he may be Emperor" so are we Indians prepared to give such a hare-brained reply to the fawning sycophants of the bureaucracy and oustere critics of the Indian National Congress, and the Swaraj Party? Let us be prepared to give an answer, to the demand for our votes that the new party will shortly make, in Sir W. Scott's words:—"*No;* like a surely, honest fellow speaks his mind rough and round at once"—and for weal or woe let us all be true and loyal to the Indian National Congress.

Behold, barely before 24 hours have passed after the New Viceroy's advent here a political homily to him appeared in the morning paper with a religious sermon on "Good Friday" attached to its tail and thus an effort is made to cause a rift in his otherwise sound lute.

Let us take care to keep the Congress flag flying, let us with a religious carefulness follow its mandates, let us try to keep the Swaraj Party intact and alive and then the Swaraj is assured to us.—Yours, etc.

SHARMA.

April 2.

WANTED A HOME FOR MUSLIM SEAMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with deep interest the annual report of the Indian Seamen's Home, East London. A similar institution is urgently required for the comfort of the Muslim seamen in the Bombay Harbour. Generally speaking the majority of the seamen on the steamers are Muslims. There are several Anjumans in Bombay—any of them can arrange to erect a Home for their comfort and temporary lodging near the harbour and look after their spiritual wants.

I know there is a splendid building for the European seamen at the Apollo Bunder where the Christian Missionary visits the sailors and delivers sermons. Similarly one of the Muslim Associations should appoint a Moulvi to visit the Muslim seamen on board the steamers and in the Home. There should be a reading-room in the Home where Islamic newspapers and periodicals, etc., should be provided for them. I appeal to the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, Bombay, to convene a public meeting for this purpose. Several well-to-do Muslims of Bombay will help the Anjuman for this noble cause.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI RIAZUDDIN AHMAD.

POSTAL CHARGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present postal charges are most exorbitant, but Government thinks that it is not the time for any reduction in the postal rates.

According to my opinion India is done a great injustice. For the life of me I cannot understand why book-post rates are uniform?

According to the present rule you can post a packet to Europe, America, China, Japan, India or in fact to your next-door neighbour in Bombay the postal charges are the same without the difference of a single pie. Is this not strange?

Again do you know that your own one anna paper costs to a subscriber six annas when ordered singly per V. P. P.?

Formerly there were two systems of sending packets per V. P.—registered and unregistered post. Now only one system prevails; by which the party has to pay, besides postal charges, registration fees, and V. P. fees.

Government wishes to have things both ways to their advantage.

A letter coming out from England costs 1½ annas; whereas we have to pay two annas when we send letters to England; why so?—Yours etc.,

A.

RAJASTHAN HINDI SAMMELAN

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, April 5.

Shriyut Kshemanand Rahat has now almost completed his tour of Rajputana and has been successful in enlisting the sympathies of several Princes and State officials for Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan. He now intends to have an extensive tour in the States of Central India.

Rahatji's mission is purely educational and constructive almost exclusively limited to Hindi. He will try to gather information for the Hindi Directory of Rajasthan and will speak to the people about the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan going to be held at Bharatpur.

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TRADE UNIONISM IN DANGER.

MADRAS MILL-OWNERS' TACTICS.

BOMBAY, April 6.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress this evening, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

(a) The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its strong protest against the attempts alleged to have been made in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills, Madras to start a new Union in rivalry to the Madras Labour Union. In the opinion of the council, this move on the part of the employers, and especially the use of compulsion, by threats of dismissals and of eviction from quarters built by them for obtaining signatures on forms of membership of the rival Union, is a grave violation of the principles of Trade Unionism and should be resisted by the workers in this country as an encroachment upon their rights conferred by law.

(b) The Council accords its sympathy to the members of the Madras Labour Union in their struggle on behalf of the Trade Union movement in India and assures them of the hearty support of the Congress.

(c) The Council invites the attention of the Madras Government and of the Government of India to the danger with which the Trade Union movement is threatened and supports the demand of the Madras Labour Union for official intervention in the matter.—A. P.

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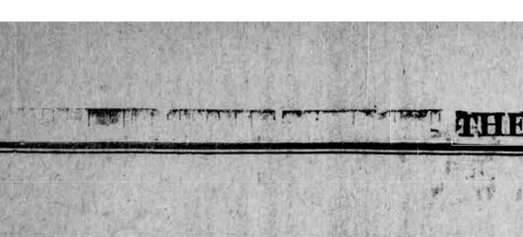

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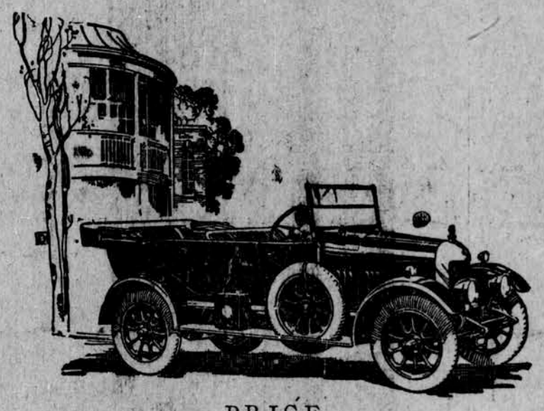

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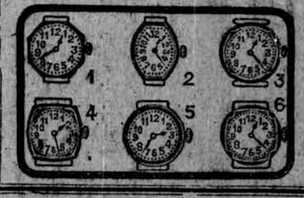

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